INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
12

REGD. NO. B. 1363

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 36 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

## IRISH SYMPATHY FOR FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN INDIA

—:o:—

### De Valera Pays Tribute To Congress

### UNIQUE IN HISTORY

"Leader Has Been True To Creed Of Non-Violence

(From A Correspondent).

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.

Speaking at a meeting in Dublin on the Indian problem Mr. De Valera said:—

"Their struggle by non-violent methods was unique in history. Their leader had been faithful to his creed of non-violence."

Criticising the British policy in India, Mr. De Valera further said: "We are in the British Empire but not of it and accordingly we have no responsibility for what the British do."

Finally Mr. De Valera expressed Ireland's sympathy for the cause of Indian freedom.—"Liberty."

## "Hullo Bangkok"

—:o:—

### TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA & SIAM.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Successful demonstration of wireless telephony between Calcutta and Bangkok was carried out by wireless branch of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs on February 6 when H. R. H. Prince Purachatra of Siam held a long conversation with officials in Bangkok. The Governor of Bengal was present during the conversation and deeply interested in what he saw. On the completion of the demonstration His Majesty the King of Siam sent a message thanking the wireless staff.—A. P. Special.

## WEDGWOOD'S TRIBUTE TO MOTILAL

—:o:—

### Sacrifie For The Cause Of India

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood in referring to Pandit Motilal's death said it was an irreparable loss and came at India's most disastrous time. Pandit Motilal had the knack of making himself loved and respected to a degree unknown in this country. He had made enormous financial sacrifices for the Indian cause. Just now when it seemed true democracy was in sight of in India he was indeed wanted at the helm. Now that he has gone, there are few statesmen capable of shaping on safe lines that great country's future. All the more responsibility, therefore rests on Jawaharlal.

## MAIL RUNNER ASSAULTED

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 11.

A Mail runner when proceeding from Kanungopara to Kharandip yesterday was seriously injured by a lathi blow within a mile of the destination. The mail bag was taken away but the extent of the loss is not known. The condition of the runner is critical.—A. P.

## 3000 MINERS ENTOMBED IN CHINA

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Peking.—3,000 miners are reported to have been entombed in an explosion in Fushun mines in Manchuria.—Reuter.

## LONDON—CAPE TOWN FLIGHT.

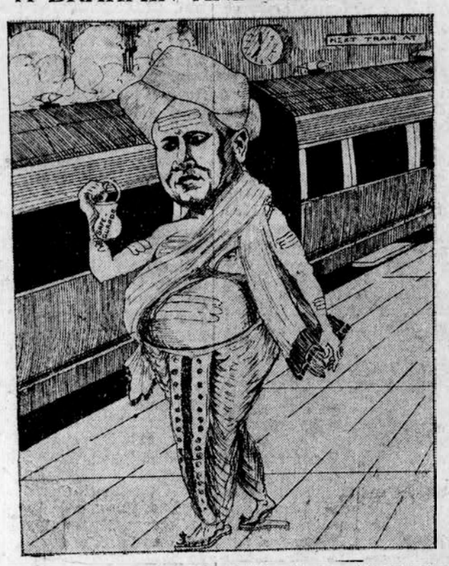
—:o:—

### OUT TO BREAK OLD RECORDS.

RUGBY, Feb. 11.

Thomas Rose, experienced pilot and instructor, set off from Lympne Aerodrome at 5-30 this morning in Avro Avian aeroplane in attempt to set up new record flight between England and Cape Town. Rose hopes to reach Rome to-day.—R. O. W.

## A BRAHMIN AND HIS 'LOTA'



Sjt. Srinivas Sastri, the "Purohit", returns with his 'dakshina'. Does his "lota" carry 'substa nce?"

## "Trust India Fully To Govern Herself"

### FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME IS AGAINST INTERESTS OF INDIAN MASSES

### Fenner Brockway's Hope Of Seeing Imperialism Dissolve By Cooperation Of Subject People

BY AIR MAIL.

We reproduce below the speech made by Mr. A. Fenner Brockway M. P. on behalf of the I. L. P. during the debate in Parliament on January 26. urging the immediate release of all political prisoners and a radical change in present policy of repression. Mr. Brockway said, "I never dreamt that I would live to be a member of this Parliament with a Labour Government in office, during whose regime 60,000 men and women would be in Indian jails as political prisoners.

"I had hoped", he concluded, "that the Labour and Socialist movement in this country would inaugurate a new era in which Imperialism would be dissolved not by the forces of revolt but where Labour in this country would co-operate with the subject peoples in bringing about freedom and independence. If that is our object and our goal history will give us greater honour if we pursue the alternative policy of seeking to repress people who have seen freedom and who desire freedom. In the long run nothing that can be done will prevent them realising that freedom."

### FENNER BROCKWAY'S CRITICISM

We must all recognise that there has been an extraordinary development of public opinion in this country and in political opinion in the Conservative and Liberal Parties since the Round Table Conference began. There are two reasons for that development. I should say that the first reason was the extraordinary unanimity and the very great ability with which the Indians at the Round Table Conference put their case. I have always held the view that those Indians did not represent the great vital political forces in India. At the same time, I have recognised that many of them were men of very great service and very great devotion to the Indian cause and I do not withhold tribute to the contribution which they have made.

FORCE OF CONGRESS.

But I am convinced that a very much greater force has been responsible for this change of public and political opinion even than the case which has been put before the Round Table Conference. That force has been the strength of the movement in India itself. I am certain if it had not been for the new mass movement which has been arising in India, and which has been demanding the right of self-government and independence that, in the first place, the Indian representatives at the Round Table Conference would not have gone as far as they did, and, in the second place, the politicians in this country would not have realised that they also must go much further than the debates a few months ago had suggested to this House.

UNSEEN POWER AT R. T. CONFERENCE.

I think that it is true to say that the unseen power, even at the Round Table Conference, has been that lonely figure, Mahatma Gandhi in an Indian gaol, and that behind that unseen power have been 60,000 other Indians at least—that it is they who have been making Indian history, and that it is upon them and the movement which they represent that the future relationships of Britain and India depend. We may make our declarations, but, unless we are able to make contracts and a settlement with those forces, there is no hope of the declarations which we write on paper ever being realised in actual fact in the Indian constitution.

LABOUR AND REPRESSION.

I must, though it is an unpleasant duty, draw attention to the situation in India while the Round Table Conference has been meeting in this country. I never dreamt that I would live to be a Member of this Parliament with a Labour Government in office, during whose regime 60,000 men and women would be in Indian gaols as political offenders. The Prime Minister is not present at this moment, but I would beg whoever replies for the Government on India to-night to interpret in a different way from the impression which it gives, the phrase which the Prime Minister used in his speech to-day about the Congress movement in India. The impression which that phrase gave, and which I am sure it will give in India itself, is, that the passive resistance movement in India has merely been the cloak for the use of other methods. (An Hon. Member: "Shame!").

Of course, in a situation of this kind in India there has been vio-

(Continued on page 7.)

# MODERATE INFLUENCES AT WORK AT ANAND BHUVAN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

## Malaviyaji For Accepting Terms Of Surrender

### CONGRESSMEN AWAITING FOR ARRIVAL OF ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS AT ALLAHABAD

### NAWAB OF BHOPAL INVITED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived here to-day and paid a visit to "Anand Bhuvan" in the afternoon where he remained for several hours. Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived by Bombay Mail. Both are guests of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel and party from Bombay also arrived to-night. Informal talks are still proceeding and fresh arrivals are anxiously awaited by the leaders on both sides who long for way out of the perplexing situation.—A. P.

## Dr. Hardikar And Sjt Divakar Leave For Allahabad

—:o:—

Dr. N. S. Hardikar left Bombay on Wednesday night for Allanabad with Mr. R. R. Divaker the Ex-president of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. When asked as to what he thought of the R. T. C. work and the Premiers proposals he said that he did not want to answer "But" he continued that he was only a soldier of the Congress and that it was for the Field Marshal Gandhiji to voice opinions and give commands to us.

EARLIER.

### Malaviyaji For Accepting Terms Of Surrender

ALLAHABAD, February 11.

According to the "Pioneer's" Political Correspondent, when considering the Premier's declaration as explained by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru a heated discussion took place among the Congress leaders and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who, it is understood, employed all his weight and powers of persuasion in favour of the Congress giving up the present attitude, and he was supported, among others, by Dr. Ansari and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The atmosphere cleared in the afternoon session, when there seemed to be some inclination to listen to sober counsels.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL INVITED.

The Nawab of Bhopal has been invited to go over to Allahabad.

The "Leader's" Political Correspondent says that there is a general agreement that the terms for a truce should be reduced to the barest minimum. There is also a desire that the period of suspense should be over as soon as possible.—A. P.

## AWAITING FOR R. T. C. KNIGHTS

ALLAHABAD, February 10.

Throughout the day, informal discussions took place among the Congress leaders including Mr. Sherwani, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Mohmud and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. The leaders await Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar, who leave Delhi and Bombay for Allahabad to-night. The Congress leaders appear willing to consider any explanations of the Premier's offer, so a settlement cannot be said to be hopeless.

Their views may take a more definite shape after further conferences with the three Round Table Conference delegates.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will stay here till the 15th and then after paying a short visit to her home, will proceed to Bombay for medical treatment as she has not been well lately.

MAHATMA ON PUBLIC DEBTS.

Interviewed regarding the "Daily Mail's" (London) comments on repudiation of public debt, Mahatma Gandhi that it was not a question of repudiation but what he wanted was that the matter should be placed before an impartial tribunal who would judge whether the loan was raised in the interests of India or not, and if not, it should be charged to British revenues.

A constant stream of visitors is pouring into Anand Bhawan to offer condolences on the death of Pandit Motilal and to have darshan of Gandhiji who is kept very busy but is very patient over it all.—A. P.

## DR. SAPRU CONTRADICTS PRESS RFPORT.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, February 10.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interviewed by the "Leader" with reference to the statement attributed to him in the "Hindustan Times" to-day to the effect that he was disappointed at the Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi and that he felt that the Government of India was not carrying out in spirit the behests and wishes of the Imperial Government, protested against newspapers publishing such absolutely incorrect and misleading information about the conversations taking place in confidence.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expressed no opinion whatsoever on the Government of India and he also declined to state what opinion he had formed of the correspondence. He had expressed that opinion plainly to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya, nor would he express publicly what he had said to Gandhiji and Malaviyaji during the course of the conversations either on the Round Table Conference Scheme or anything else.

Dr. Sapru said, he had made no reference to any assurance alleged to have been given to him at any time by ane one. The statement attributed to him, he said, was entirely unfounded. He had conveyed to Gandhiji and Malaviyaji and others his general impressions and hopes and he begged the public not to accept statements of this character as being accurate.—A. P.

### What Dr. Sapru Is Alleged To Have Said.

The following are relevant extracts from the message appearing in the "Hindustan Times", which Dr. Sapru contradicts. It was sent by the Allahabad Correspondent of the paper on the 9th instant:

Mahatma Gandhi I understand, explained to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru how in the absence of a large number of political prisoners now in jail and in an atmosphere surcharged with repression, it was well nigh impossible to give any dispassionate consideration to the Premier's declaration.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other delegates who have returned, I understand, are feeling very much disappointed at the manner in which things have been conducted in India. Sir Tej Bahadur is reported to have stated that before the delegates left England, they had been assured that all political prisoners would be released before they reached India, and that an announcement would be made of the prospective visit to India of Mr. Wedgewood Benn and a few other important politicians to continue the work of the Conference and to establish contact with Indian leaders. He said it was curious that both the steps had not been taken and instead the repressive policy was being carried on as usual. If Sir Tej Bahadur is successful with the Congress leaders and feels optimistic about the future, he will also meet Lord Irwin immediately and press on him the necessity of releasing all prisoners forthwith. In the meantime, I am told Mr. Srinivasa Shastri will represent the views of the delegates on these points to the Viceroy.

## Young Muslims' Emphatic "No" To Separate Electorates

—:o:—

DELHI, Feb. 11.

A debate was held recently in the Anglo-Arabic College when about 300 students of the Aligarh College, Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi and Jamia Millia, Delhi, were present. Prof. Abdul Aziz Puri of Aligarh moved "that in the opinion of this House the retention of separate electorates will be detrimental to the best interests of the Mussalmans." He was followed by half a dozen speakers on his side and three on the opposite side.

Prof. Mohamed Habib of the Aligarh University and Mr. Walker of the Arabic College supported the motion. After an interesting debate lasting three hours the motion was carried without a dissentient voice.—A. P.

## BHAGAT SINGH'S PETITION TO PRIVY COUNCIL

—:o:—

### Leave To Appeal Refused

### CROWN COUNSEL NOT CALLED TO ARGUE

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Privy Council to-day heard the petition for special leave to appeal presented on behalf of 12 accused persons sentenced by the Lahore Conspiracy Case Tribunal on 7th October 1930. These twelve included Bhagat Singh, Shivram, Rajguru and Sukhdev, sentenced to death, seven others, sentenced to transportation for life, and two sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

ORDINANCE "ULTRA VIRES".

The petition was presented on the ground that the Ordinance setting up the Tribunal and providing procedure to be applied was "ultra vires" of section 72 of the Government of India Act. It was submitted "inter alia" that the Section did not authorise legislation by the Governor-General solely with reference to conduct of criminal trial, that there was no evidence of the existence of emergency and that the Ordinance was "ultra vires" of the Governor-General's power.

After Mr. Pritt, K.C., had argued the case for petitioners, the Privy Council, without calling on the Counsel for the Crown, refused leave to appeal. Full judgment will be delivered later.—Reuter.

## LADY PRISONER HUNGER-STRIKES

—:o:—

### 5th Karachi Dictator Arrested

### MERCHANT'S WIFE AS SUCCESSOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

Sjt. Heeralal Ganatra, Fifth Dictator, Karachi, Satyagrahi Committee, was arrested yesterday at 11 p. m. The captain of the volunteers was also arrested. As a mark of honour city is observing hartal. The police raided the Kothi of Seth Haridas Laljee, Fourth Dictator now in jail to recover a fine of Rs. 500. They have seized his motor car and it seems it will be privately disposed off.

ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Shrimati Kikiben Lalwani, first Lady Dictator now in jail, it is reported went on hunger strike on 6th instant. She is reported to have collapsed twice. On the intervention of Sjt. Jamshed Mehta on the fourth day, the hunger strike was given up.

Shrimati Kashiben Kotak succeeds Sjt. Heeralal as sixth Dictator. She is a great public worker and wife of Sjt. Kotak the export merchant with branches in India and abroad.

The work for the next sessions of Congress is proceeding apace. There is great enthusiasm in the Province to make the Congress Session a great success inspite of the very limited time.

## MASS SALT-LAW SATYAGRAHA BEGINS AT DANDI

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The people of Dandi where Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated last year the Civil Disobedience of the Salt Law began mass civil disobedience of Salt Law. They collected contraband salt a few days ago from the seashore. The police were present but did not interfere.

Three farmers of Rameshwara, Panch Mahals District, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default seven days' further imprisonment under Section 188 I. P. C. for disobeying a magisterial order prohibiting the removal of crops from the fields.—A. P.

## Revolt In Russia Is "Pure Nonsense"

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Moscow.—The official Agency describes the rumours of revolution as "pure nonsense".—Reuter.

## EXPLORE ALL POSSIBILITIES OF HONOURABLE PEACE

—:o:—

### Calcutta Merchants' Exhoration To Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The Presidential Address of Mr. D. P. Khaitan at the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce this afternoon was read by Mr. A. L. Oza, Mr. Khaitan being out of town in connection with the work of the Banking Enquiry Committee. "It may not be a miss to suggest to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress" said Mr. Khaitan in the course of his speech, "that time has come when they should explore the possibilities of an honourable settlement. The Indian mercantile community would invite them to share its belief that the Premier's statement does not preclude the possibility of suggested modifications and it would, therefore, appeal to them to lose no opportunity for discussion of such modifications should it offer itself. We have already assured them that no constitution, which does not guarantee substantial measure of economic control, sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the programme of persons indicated by Mahatma Gandhi's 11 points will be acceptable to the Indian Mercantile Community. But we quite clearly see that the Congress cooperation would be practically impossible without complete cessation of repression and release of political prisoners and restoration of pre-repression conditions.

FAITH—NOT DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Khaitan concluded "We all want peace. Mahatma Gandhi has said in so many words that he is hankering after it. But it cannot be peace at any price. The Indian problem can be solved by really faith not diplomacy, old or new. If, as been said the Premier's declaration promises to give the country all that it has been fighting for I can see nothing to stand in the way of lasting solution of the problem. But if it does not, if the scheme it contemplates, is to be little more than piece of political jugglery then let it be made as plain as words can make it that the performance will not deceive India and those who may be about to stage such an optical illusion had better spare themselves the trouble". Mr. Sivkissen Bhatt is elected president for the current year.—A. P. Special.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**
For First Sixteen Words

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra
A R 4326

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for an Insurance Society, for Western India, Bombay Presidency, Coorg, Native States. Cash Security essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 669, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4323

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS for our Teas on large commission and remuneration. Deposit required. Apply to: The ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).
A R4284

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

WANTED—Efficient DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout India, to deal in shares of high dividend paying and new concerns. Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4301

WANTED—CANVASSERS and AGENTS for an Indian Life Office. Apply R. C. JETHABHAI & CO., 22/3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Principal Representatives The Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd.
A R4319.

WANTED—A VETERINARY ADVISER to look after the Slaughter House, Hackney Carriage ponies and the Municipal Cattles on a Salary of Rs. 75-5-100 per month. Only Qualified and Experienced persons should apply to the Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, by the 25th February, 1931, stating qualifications, previous experience and age. Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be attached. Those who are already in employment should apply through the Heads of their Department.
A 2495.

WANTED CAPABLE SHORT-HAND TYPIST for Ahmedabad for 3 months only. May be confirmed permanent if required. Experience in Mill Machinery. Correspondence necessary. Apply Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4315

### Situations Wanted

CHEMIST (technological) with laboratory and plant experience in big factory seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4322

### Trade Announcement.

TENNIS SHOES—Swaraj Brand—made for you in India by Indians, with Indian materials. Re. 1/8 per Pair. Stockist: BOMBAY SWADESHI CO - OPERATIVE STORES. Up-Country Agents WANTED. Apply to N. FUTEHALLY and CO., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4313.

A LONG-EXPERIENCED (in India and Europe) Businessman shortly leaving on Tour for Europe, can arrange agencies, settle disputes etc. Secrecy and bonafide guaranteed. Apply Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R 4233

### Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE—London diploma, course taught free by post. June examination. 25 years standing Apply prospectus. Paithanker P. O. Rajuri (Poona.)
E R 4321

MATRIC STUDENTS! !—EXPERT in Mathematics requires 5 students only for thorough coaching in Mathematics. Success guaranteed Fees rupees. 20 each. Other subjects also taken by arrangement. Apply immediately, Box No. 672 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R4328

### Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—A very commodious and well ventilated FLAT on the 2nd floor (above Proprietory High School) at Culliandas Building at Gowalia Tank Road. Apply to the MALI on the premises.
C 4329

### Profession.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY—Consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One Sure Closing Figure given daily. Correct results last week. Scheme to earn Rs. 750 monthly explained. "Pigeon Stand", near G. P. O. S. Mint Road, Bombay.
P R4310

SPECIAL CONCESSION

25 per cent. discount will be granted in these columns to the manufacturers and dealers of bonafide Swadeshi goods.

### Motors and Accessories

EXCELLENT, FIT FOR PRINCES—Motor bodies FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. Suitable to the Chassis of 18, 17, 16-1/2 by 6 by 5 feet.—(1) Most luxurious all steel 6 seater body by Brunn of America Extra seats revolving. Front seats tip up. Rear and Front position of roof to open and close instantaneously. Double windscreens. Finely painted upholstered. (2) 4 seater Saloon body by H. J. Mulliner Co., London. Front seats tip. Double Windscreen. Finely painted and upholstered. (3) Special Sports open 4 seater touring body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London. Paint and upholstery good. (4) Special drop head Coupe' body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London. Spacious and most comfortable dickey at rear Seats are chair type and adjustable to any position. Finely painted and upholstered. (5) Special 7 passenger touring body by fambus Coach Builders, Van-den-Plas of Paris. Hood of special construction carried in concealed container. Painted and upholstered well. References may be made to the HAKIM STATE GARAGE, Alwar, in this connection.
JA 2464

WOLSELEY—16 H. P. 4 Cylinder Saloon 1929-Model. Condition excellent. Equipment complete . Engine Perfect. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply Box No. 664, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J-A 2494

### Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch. per insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 2-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

### NOTICE.

DODGE & SEYMOUR, LTD., have appointed K. B. JOSHI & SONS sole distributors of Deming Pumps for Bombay Presidency, (excluding Sind), Central Provinces & Berar, Central India.
2511

### Public Notices.

### NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1931. at 3-30 p. m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th February to 26th February 1931 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 29th January, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 26th February 1931 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February 1931 between 11 a. m. and 2-30 p. m. and on Saturdays from 11 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. (S. T.)
2497

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1931 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th February to 26th February, 1931 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 29th January, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 26th February 1931 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February 1931 between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S. T.).
2496

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1931, at 3 p m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1930.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd February, to SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1931 both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1931.
2380

### Public Notices.

### NOTICE.

NANDLAL L. BATAVIA has been REMOVED from our service on 4th February, 1931, and the Public are hereby informed that he has ceased to represent us.

(Sd.) GHANSHYAMDASS JAYKISHANDASS,
Proprietor,
National Film Exchange,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
R4327

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1915
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SAURASTRA FILMS, LTD.

To

The Creditors of the above-named Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the Creditors of the above Company are hereby required to file their respective claims with all necessary proofs in the Office of the undersigned at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within the 5th day of March, 1931.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Harshadrai V. Trivedi, Liquidator.
2517

### Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works of providing 7-1/2" cement concrete foundations along Bandra Causeway from chainage 1200 to 1700 feet half width, west side, including requisite water gullies and pipe connections will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 11th February, 1931.
2516

### Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2436 of 1930.

(1) DOWLATCHAND AMICHAND, (2) SITAPCHAND AMICHAND Plaintiffs,
vs.
(1) ESSABHAI CHANDABHAI, (2) VAZIRABOO widow of Fidahussein Kamrudin, (3) SHERIFFABAI widow of Heptoolabhai Shaikh Ahmed, (4) HOOSEINABAI, wife of Sadakalli Abdulali. Defendants.

Abstract of the Writ of Summons dated 22nd November, 1930.

To

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants abovenamed.

This suit is filed for recovery from the 1st defendant personally and from all the defendants as heirs of the deceased Chandabhai Mahomedalli of Rs. 22,253-1-3 with interest and costs, for sale of the defendants property at Dhanji Street, mortgaged to the plaintiffs in default of payment on a date to be fixed by this Honourable Court and for Receiver and other reliefs.

The defendants are summoned to appear in Court on 11th March 1931, at 11 o'clock either in person or by advocate duly instructed by an attorney. The date fixed for the defendants appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and in default of their appearance the suit will be heard and determined in their absence.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1931.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
2513

### Legal Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and having its registered Office at 11, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 30th day of January, 1931, presented to His Lordship the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers by the above-named Company to confirm the alteration of the said Company's objects effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at The Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 15th day of November, 1930, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 6th day of December, 1930 and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That Clause 3(a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended by substituting the following namely 'To carry on all kinds of Insurance Business, and in particular without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words. To carry on Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Employers Liability, Workmens Compensation, Loss in Profit due to Fire and Transit Insurance' for Original Clause 3(a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company."

AND Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers on Friday, the 6th day of March, 1931, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, Policyholder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Shroff and Co., of No. 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1931.

SHROFF & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2512

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN that Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Haji Maki has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All those 2 pieces or parcels of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, admeasuring respectively 113 and 20 sq. yds. but now combined under the New Survey held under the Bombay City Survey Act 1915 and therein shown as admeasuring 140 5/9 sq. yds., registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1469 and part of Old No. 1309, New Nos. 7227 and 7065 together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay and on the Northern side of Dontad Cross Lane or Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 2077 (2) and Street Old Nos. 26-28 and New Nos. 6 and 35 and bearing New Survey Nos. 2/2952 and 1/2952 and Cadastral Survey No. 1072 Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:

On the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by a Gully on the North by another property and on the South by Dontad Cross Lane or Road.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1931.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2504.

### Legal Notices.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

To,

Abdullabhoy K. Versey, Adarji Hormusji Shroff, Amarchand Mawji, Ardeshir Edulji Kolah, Ayaldas Dolatram, Bachumia Jusabmia, Bhagwandas Purshotam, Bhimji Harji, Bomanji Cooverji Mistry, Cassum Ajum Piperdy, Chhabildas Karsondas, Chhaganlal Surajram Thakar, Chaturbhuj Devkaran, Chimanlal Kashidas Kazi, Cursetji Manekji Khambata, Dadoba Meghashyam Paralkar, Dalpatlal Jivraj Shah, Damodar Pitamber, Damoderdas Motiram Shah, Dattatrya Vinayekrao Gaitonde, De Souaza Gregory, Bai Dinbai Framroz Wadia, D'Mello Diogo M. Dorab Adarji Ghaswalla, Darabsha Byramjee Pastakia and Bai Rattanbai D. Pastakia, Doshi Gopalji Nathu, Durlabhdas Govindji Engineer, Fernandes Richard Leo, Ganpatishankar Umashanker Joshi, Girdhar Velchand, Gokuldas Lallubhai, Hoshang Ardeshir Wadia, Jagonnath Shanker Naber, Jotiram Bhikaram Patel, Jamnadas Devkaran, Jamnadas Parmanand Ved, Jaswantlal Jamietram Bhatt, Jerbai Dorabsha Aria, Jethashankar Gangaram Oza, Joseph Benjamin Chordekar, Bai Meherbai and Erechshaw Kavasji Kaliyanwalla, Keshavlal Nanchand, Keshavlal Kalidas, Kevalchand P. Kamdar, Khimji Premji Dheerawani, Krishna Dada Guraw, Krishnaji Govind Sakhalkar, Kurban Hoosein Abdul Hussein, Ladharam Jiwan, Mahomed Noormahomed Mojawalla, Mahomed Yusuf Mahomed Saleh, Bai Viji, widow of Manilal Moolshankar, Lawrence Maria Mascarenhas, Mendis Doming Sebastiao, Bai Meherbai Sorabji Bhagwagar, Merwanji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Mulji Karsondas Sampat, Muzafir A. H. G., Nagindas Vijbhukhandas Naik, Revashankar Surajram, Nandlal Ghelabhai Shah, Nandlabhai Ghelabhai Shah, Narotheshankar Chaturbhuj Trivedi, Narottam Damodar, Noronha S., Panalal Sobharam Majumdar, Pandurang Sadashiv Shetye, Pandya Nanubhai Kalidas Joshi, Jose Rosario Pereira, Phirojbai Rustomji Lotena, Phirojshaw S. Bhesania, Pinto Antonio Jaov, Pirozsha Ardesir Unwalla, Popatlal Dalsukhbhai Shah, Prabhakar Sadashiv Athle, Premchand Mohanlal, Punaji Hanmantrao Kadam, Purshotam Maganlal Sukla, Ramappa Lakhana, Ramchandra Balkrishna, Ramchhodlal Hargovinddas Vyas, S. Chimnaji Sakoor Gani, Sayaji Hanmanta Dalvi, Shah Khushal Tarachand, Shah Manilal Lallubhai, Shah Himatlal Mohanlal, Shanker Babaji Sheletkar, Sheriar Hormusji Palandaru, Shivram Vithal Kandalkar, Talawar Krishnappa, Sorabji Barjorji Mody, Tapishanker Ganprasad, Thakar Mulji Ladha, Thankara Karegoo, Travadi Chunilal Mohanlal, Tukaram Balaji Mahitkar, Tukaram Sitaram Palker, Valji Govinji, Wamanrao Balshankar, Vas Joseph Barnardo, Velji Ramji, Yeshwant Atmaram Dhondy.

WHEREAS the joint liquidators of the abovenamed Company have from time to time declared first interim return of Capital of Rs. 2 per share, second interim return of Capital of annas 10 per share and final return of Capital of annas 2 per share.

AND WHEREAS the notices of the said returns which were sent by post to your registered address have been returned through the Dead Letter Office and you failed to claim payment of the above returns.

Now you are hereby given notice and called upon to apply to the undersigned at their address hereinbelow mentioned and receive and take away the amount of the returns which remain unpaid, on or before the 1st day of March 1931, and you are hereby given further notice that in the event of your failure so to do, the amount of the returns so unclaimed, will be disposed of and paid to the Accountant General, High Court, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1931.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIWAN.
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2514

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

### Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ALLI UMAR STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for Sha. Rugnath Valaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Zulekhabai daughter of Mahomed Adamji the Mortgagor by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage dated 27th September 1926, Further Charge dated 23rd November 1927 and Second Further Charge dated 16th April 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property THIS DAY the 12th February 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house situate at Alli Umar Street containing 188 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 973, New No. 1146, Old Survey No. 1901 New Survey No. 796 and Cadastral Survey No. 3274 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6082, Street No. 190 to 194.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Usuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (OART) AT SONAPUR LANE, DADAR, NEAR THE SEA-SHORE KNOWN AS "OOPREY" (DHURU SHETH WADY).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 716 of 1925 (Shantaram Harischandra Dhuru vs. Bhai Mukund Dhuru and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 1st August, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land consisting of an Oart of cocoanut and other plantations commonly called "Ooprey" (Dhuru Sheth Wady) situate at Dadar but exclusive of the Dharamshala and a moiety of the well comprised in the said Oart, admeasuring about 3,895 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 516, New Nos. 4366, A/4366, Old Survey No. 312, New Survey No. 1560, Cadastral Survey No. 354, Dadar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4589, 4591, Street Nos. 948, 950, and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by a passage belonging to the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground and beyond that by the foreshore, on the North by the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground and on the South by the property belonging to the Municipal Corporation.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

Auctioneers,
68, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furnitures made by Benjamin, Allabux Somji and others well-known Furniture makers, His Master Voice Gramophones, Singer Sewing Machine, Musical Box, Very rich Carpet, Electric Lamps, Harmonium, Chesterfield suits, etc., at Davar Mansion, Motlibai Street, Behind Byculla Club. Property of Private gentleman. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

FAKIRI MAGIC CURE.

An infallible cure for defective eyes. Thousands of blinds restored to sight by NETRA-SANJIVAN ANJAN. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Postage free. Trial solicited. NETRA-SANJIVAN OFFICE (K), Pinjrapole, Bombay 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

*Managing Agents:—*
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Blocks for Sale or Hire.

Blocks used in The "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" (Daily and Sunday Editions) are available - - - -

FOR SALE or HIRE

*For Particulars write to*
The Block Department;
*C/o. Manager,*—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

NEW YEAR NUMBER (JANUARY)
THE INDIAN REVIEW
SOME NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE UPHILL WAY: By Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose.
THE NEW YEAR: A Poem. By Dr. H. W. B. Moreno.
TAKING MEDICINE: By Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S. (Retd.).
THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT
A NEW YEAR MESSAGE: By the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury M. P.
ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF INDIA & BRITAIN: By Mr. Herbert G. Williams.
KAUTILYA AND MACHIAVELLI: By Prof. Narendrakrishna Sinha, M. A.
QUO VADIS?—BOMBAY FINANCES: By Dr. P. Basu, M. A.
GENESIS OF JAZYA: ITS EARLY HISTORY: By Mr. A. Hameed Hasan, B. A.
THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE: A Story: By Mr. Puran Singh.
FEDERAL INDIA: By Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E.
THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS: By A Special Correspondent.
THE LATE MR. MAHOMED ALI.
THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE: By Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, M. A. (Oxon.).
WORLD EVENTS: By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M. A., Ph. D.
INDIAN NATIONALISM: By Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, M. A.
TWO CEYLONESE LEADERS: By Mr. Orison De Zylva.
DEMOCRACY: By Mr. M. V. Subrahmaniam, M. A., L.T.
THE DECEMBER GATHERINGS: BY ACCOUNTS.
All-Asia Educational Conference; Indian Philosophical Congress; All-India Muslim League; Muslim Educational Conference; Historical Records Commission; the Round Table Conference; South African Indian Congress; Ceylon National Congress; The Indian Economic Conference; The Veterinary Conference; The Ayurvedic Conference; Indian Science Congress; Music Conference; All-India Oriental Conference; Theosophical Convention; Postal and R. M. S Conference.

Besides a number of original articles there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the various sections which are a special feature of the "INDIAN REVIEW". These include Current Poetry, Topics from Periodicals, Questions of Importance, Utterances of the Day, Indian States, Indians outside India, Agricultural, Industrial, Medical and Science sections, etc. The section "World of Books" contains notices of recent English, American and Indian publications.

Price Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. Five only (Foreign 12sh.)

This is the time to subscribe to the "Indian Review." A Copy of the Special December Number will be given free to New Subscribers who remit Rs. Five, a year's subscription in advance. Please note also that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Political Industrial, Agricultural, Economic Social and Religious Literature Biographies and the Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are offered at special concession rates to subscribers of the "Indian Review."

Send to-day an M. O. for Rs. 5 or a Cheque for Rs. 5-4.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS, G. T. MADRAS.

# A TOUR THROUGH U. S. S. R.

## What Soviet Rule Has Changed.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)
MOSCOW, Jan. 7.

(In the following article our correspondent at Moscow describes his recent journey by steamship to Nizni Novgorod and Kazar and through the Volga country. It is a record of the rapid change through which Russia is passing.)

Owing to its situation on the River Volga on a point making the shortest possible passage to Moscow, the centre of the empire of the "Russi," Nijni Novgorod has attained from the very day of its foundation great importance, and enjoyed since then political and commercial reputation.

Nijni Novgorod is undoubtedly one of the most ancient cities of Russia. It opens two routes to the centre of Russian empire, Moscow, for the people living around the Caspian Sea; The Persians, Tudkes, and other nationalities of the Central Asia and trans-Caucasus; for the people inhabited in the Lower, Upper and the Middle Valleys of the Volga; the longest river of the Europe covering no less than 13,000 kilometers of land covered with forests. It is navigable almost throughout. A merchant ship with a cargo of Persian rugs, cotton, wool and dry fruits steamed from the Port Pehlavi of Persia reaches Nijni Novgorod on the seventh or eighth day and another twelve hours by train or a couple of days through the river Oka; a tributary of the Volga falling in it at Nijni Novgorod, and then Moscow river which falls in its turn in the river Oka will let one disembark right in the centre of the City Moscow.

Nijni was not only an important centre of the Russian trade with the Orient, it was also a religious centre, since the legends of many icones were connected with this city. It remained such until the eve of October Revolution. After the Revolution of 1917 Lenin attached much importance to this city and with his own initiative ordered to inaugurate an annual fair in order to give new impulse to the development of Russian trade with the countries like Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Central Asia. To make his plan effective Lenin removed all the Custom duties and Income-tax on the goods imported into Nijni Novgorod port. The development of the Russian trade with the Orient gave favourable results, the Fair continued to be held until 1924 when it was realised that Oriental merchants were selling their goods to foreigners and private persons instead of suppying to the State industry of U. S. S. R. and as speculation is outlawed in Soviet Russia, therefore, it was decided to close the fair at Nijni Novgorod.

We arrived at the station of the ancient city of the trade and religion early in the morning. The day being somewhat cloudy we were directly taken to the Kremlin of the historical city in order to have a vivid look of the monuments before the rain fall. It must be borne in mind that all the important cities of Russia had their Kremlin like Kalas or forts in important cities of the India days gone by. A Kremlin in Moscow, at Kazan, at Nijni Novgorod represent specific Russian architecture so rounded as they are by high walls of bricks with loopholes set here and there with peculiar but original in their beauty watch-towers the tower over the entrance accomplished with bells from a lbh. to several tons in weight ready for use on the festivals and religious holidays, make a delighted scene for the eye-sight. The city itself presents a poor picture. The buildings being dilapidated; the pavements requiring urgent repair. The streets, running down from the banks of the Volga up to the top of a hill making frequent curves, were considerably crowded with peoples, some standing patiently in queque in front of co-operative shops other sharply making their way to offices. Many vehicles moved slowly climbing up and going down the hill; the City of Nijni Novgorod as it happened to be. The whole scene of the City resembled to that of an ant-hill where all the members of the family were accomplishing some great task.

WONDERFUL PANORAMA.

The panorama of the Nijni and its suburbs as seen from the top of the hill inside the Kremlin, is indeed a unique and rare one. The Kremlin wall with its splendid towers runs below in a circular farm. Outside the Kremlin at a little distance flows with almost unnoticeable movement the mirror like mighty Volga. On the opposite side a narrow silver ribon joins the huge silver one. This is the Oka the medium between the Volga and the Moscow river. From the heights of the Kremlin the steamships in Volga look very funny like the children's toy. Numerous historical churches spread far and about were the other amusing objects for intention with their attractive blue and guilded domes. An American would repeat a poetry he may become all of a sudden a poet by the impressiveness of the panorama but to a young Russian the panorama the natural beauty, the fine scenery appeal a little. He is too advanced a materialist to pay attention to such things especially at a time when the task of the "industrialisation of the Soviet Russia" is not yet accomplished. "Here comes a Russian gentleman, let us hear what he thinks of the panorama before us", said I to my Japanese colleague. The new comer seemed to be one of the young enthusiastic Russian bearing rather rough and unintelligent countinants "Zdorovo", cried he in a loud voice, far neration usually greets each other. this is the way and word with which a Russian of the young ge- "Zdorovo" (be healthy), replied I. He was extremely glad to hear me speak Russian language and we soon found ourselves fallen into a discussion. Russia is, perhaps, the only country where the political views are allowed to be expressed with absolute independence. In Italy almost in all the public meeting places you will find the notice: "Public are requested not to discuss politics." "..... We don't want to repair the demolished and centuries old buildings, it is a very costly job. We prefer to build new one answering the need of to-day. There you see," he pointed out towards a huge building of a factory in a corner of the relief map of Nijni Novgorod that was spread before us in original farm. "There we are building a new city on a levelled ground with straight streets, with enough light and air with central heating ..... Do you see that gray mass?" He repeated his question "over 12,000 workers are engaged there, they are accomplishing one of the mightiest work in the history of our nation. They are building there the so-called Fords Automobile Plant promising an output of 140,000 cares annually. ..... There before that church", continued he, "a Hydro-electric station is nearing completion." The young man was not in the least exaggerating. He was only endeavouring to make the plain facts known to us. Nijni Novgorod as we finally observed is undergoing huge changes in its fundament due to the erection of new factories on fantastic scale. Besides the automobile plant, a vast chemical combine; factories for working up the timber for the use in new construction; grandous paper and celluloid mill which is one of the largest factories of its kind in the world and which is almost complete are the sufficient factors to raise importance of the City Nijni Novgorod. Its population before the new constructions was 200,000 but to-day it exceeds 500,000.

Thus the picturesque Nijni Novgorod with its centuries old walls of the Kremlin and still older churches and monasteries is undergoing a serious change. It will, along with Stalingrad, become, within two years to come the most important industrial vein of Soviet Russia. The process of the said metamorphosis is too rapid; the humming of thousands of hummers in the autoplant and other factories of the Nijni will absorb the faint and mysterious chiming of thousands of church bells in that historical city. The city once forming the centre of the Russian Orthodox religion will be conquered in the near future by the "orthodox industrialism of the Communist Party, i.e. the thing in which Tzarist Russia lacked, the thing in which we Indians lack to-day. But Russia has attained her object of industrialization and we have not. We are bound to depend upon the industries of other countries, that is why we are a colony, we are dependents.

From Nijni Novgorod we sailed 'en route' Volga for Kazan, the centre of the Tartar Republic. The steamship we took was one of the best to be had of its kind on the Volga called "Karal Libknikht."

THE TARTAR CAPITAL.

Volga Valley is to Russians what Ganga Valley to India. The river Volga is called by the Russians as "Matushka Volga" (Dear mother) and has been widely mentioned in the works of many a famous Russian writers and poets. Being the most furtile land; rich with dense forests the Volga Valley has played important role in the history of development of the Russian Empire. Many important cities of Russia like Nijni Novgorod, Samara, Saratoff, Kazan, Stalingrad, Astrakhan and others are situated on the banks of the Volga.

Geographically the Volga Valley has been divided into three parts; Upper Volga, Central Volga and the Lower Volga. The latter two are predominantly inhabited by the Tartars; the remnants of the golden hords the ancestors of the "Temur". The planes and forests of the Volga frequently served as the arena of bloodsheds not only in the medieval ages but also during the October Revolution. In 1918-1920 General Kolchak of the Monarchist forces of Russia put a hard struggle against the revolutionary forces in the region of the Central Volga with an object to interrupt the communication of the revolutionary armies from the supplying centres of the Volga and Turkistan. Again it was the scenes of decided battles between the Czecho-Slovak's armies and the Red Forces. The war prisoners as the Czecho-Slovak's were, numbering a little over one hundred thousands, were released by the Bolsheviks under the condition that they must leave USSR. via Siberia. Accordingly they left the central part for Siberia but in the way, quite unexpectedly, they captured several of the cities situated on the Volga. Laterly it was brought to light, that these treacherous were supported with arms and other war materials by the French Mission in Russia. It was not without enormous losses to the life and prosperity of the citizens of USSR. that these agents of the Entant were annihilated by the joint efforts of the Red Armies and Tartar irregulars.

THE GLORIES OF KAZAN.

After the peace was established in Russia all the cities in general and the cities on the Volga in particular begin to undergo huge changes in their fundaments; some being doomed to constant regress while other developing with extraordinary speed. Kazan which was formerly a very lively city with considerable trade and the famous "Kazan University" wherein many of the present leaders of the Communist party including Lenin received their education, is apparently loosing its importance. The reason being very plain; it is situated on a place that has neither coal mines nor iron ores in its vicinity, hence from the Bolsheviks point of view Kazan cannot be developed into an important industrial centre of USSR.

On the other hand Kazan being the centre and the capital of the Tartar Republic is in no way legging behind in the field of light industry culture and education from the capital of other sister republics. Its university still enjoys the same reputation as before all over Russia. Its timber factories are rapidly increasing in number, besides many a new fur factories have recently been built and are ran under the instruction of German experts.

The city itself has been divided into two quarters; the Russian and the Tartar's one, both of them saturated with churches and mosques, for Kazan during the days of Imperial Russia happened to be the front lines of the fighting forces of Christianity and Islam. Mussalman population was not only oppressed politically, it was not only pushed into the darkness of illiteracy and barbarism by their Christian rulers but they were forced by every sane and insane means to adopt Christianity and the victim thus fallen was used as an instrument of the conqueror against the conquered own community.

Kazan like most of the other important Russian cities has of course its own Kremlin, considered next in beauty and historical value to the Moscow Kremlin. Kremlin in Russia were and are still the seat of the governments. During the inspection of the Kazan Kremlin by our party I with an American colleague of mine, by chance entered into a new building thinking it was a museum or a picture gallery opened to the public. After ascending a flight of stairs we passed through a room and then flung open the doors of another one. As soon as the doors opened a gentle voice of a Tartar came from within. "Buireniz Urtak" (come in comrade). We hasitated, the voice again sounded this time in Russian, "If you have some business with the President of the Tartar Republic it is I". Estonished as we were we stepped into the room. There we found a Tartar youngman sitting by a writing-table with a heap of papers before him. Looking at us he offered the chairs and after a brief ceremony of introducing I related him how we happened to be in his cabinet while in search of a picture-gallery. The President smiled and said. "Nothing strange there. I have refused the guards on the doors of my office and have strictly ordered my secretary not to show himself in my cabinet unless wanted by me. You see, "continued he". A simple man as a tartar generally is very much affraid of a soldier, policeman or an official. Generally to speak of all what is termed under bureaucracy; the people who for centuries long were the instrument of his oppression. Our government is the government of the people and it must have therefore close contact with the masses. Our government institutions must be simple and accessible to every poor man otherwise we will not be doing our duties. The peasant, worker or a poor man will conclude that there is no difference between the Tzarist government and that of the Soviets. We don't want to hear that kind of beliefs."

TARTAR HOSPITALITY.

Wandering about in the streets of Kazan for few hours trying to grasp all we could at about 2 p.m. we returned on board the "Karl Libknikht" where we found a representative of the Tartar Republic waiting us. The representative expressed great regret in the name of the Tartar government that, we were unable to stay in their capital for some what longer time to study the things and life there, in more details, "However," said the representative, we will give you a professor of the Kazan University who in the course of a lecture and conversation will try to give you a vivid picture of the political, social and economical life of Tartars." Besides the professor of the Kazan university the people Commissary of the Education of Tartar Republic delegated a group of the Tartar actors and musicians to entertain us and give us an idea of the development of Tartars National art and music especially after the Revolution.

From the lecture of the able professor we gathered that, the Tartars have made a great advance in the field of education, that at the present there were no less than 3,500 public schools instead of 30 before the revolution. That all the fuctions of the governments as well the education is conducted in the local language. That no less than 10 colleges including medical, and technicums have recently been organized. In conclusion the professor hoped that within next five years there will not be a single Tartar boy or a girl illiterate of the entire territory of Tartar Republic.

The concert given by the Tartar actors impressed us immensely. It is pleasant to remark that the Tartars have made unexpected and marvellous advance in the field of their National art and Music. The actors; three of whom were ladies, surprized us all with the masterly manner of executing their themes. They were no doubt perfect in their art. The actresses sang the Tartar's classical song and folk lores in their mother tongue. One of the young actors played finely on an extremely primitive looking, original but a simple instrument resembling to that of Indian "Bansary" with the only difference that the former gave a combined buzzing sound along with the habitual tunes of a flute.

Tartars have an opera theater. three dramatic theaters and a great number of village theaters. The most characteristic feature being that no female part is played by a male as practiced in India and Japan. The Tartar women are throwing away their veils and take part almost in all the walks of life of their country along with their male.

100% Cure
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT IMPROVED.
New Scientific
Electric Treatment for
GONORRHOEA
Stricture &
Venereal Diseases
No Pain No Shocks.
Rapid improvements guaranteed. No case is too chronic to yield to this treatment. Strict privacy Guaranteed.
VAIDYA & Co.
Original Electric Treatment Department,
290, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
in charge
Dr. A. H. VAIDYA.
D. Ph., D.E., N.D. (AMERICA)
Specialist in Electrotherapy
Enclose half anna stamp for medical opinions.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GJAANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer

THE
Royal Yakuti
A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicine. Price per tin containing 40 Pill Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Cotton Merchants Seize Opportunity
Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World and every scrap of news likely to effect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all others, and every item of information there is flashed all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these news making huge profits.
If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.
THIS INSTITUTION IS COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
'Phone: 24241.
(2nd Floor, Ismail Building.)
331, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

Something New
For your Travelling Kit of Leather and Canvas Goods
*Visit Our*
NEW SHOW-ROOM
AT
20, Church Gate St., Fort,
The Gold Filled Leather Works
Manufacturers & Repairers,
THE GOLD FILLED BUTTON Mfg., Co.
156-60, Princess St, Bombay 2
Tele:-"Notecase." Tele:-2647

TILES AND MARBLE
MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
SAJAN & Co.
FORT BOMBAY

FREE I FREE II
SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS.
*Apply:—*
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

**Tuberculosis is a Curable Disease**

Prof. Dr. WOLFF EISNER'S

Curative Treatment of

# Tuberculosis

**Santuben Cure**

Is tested and approved in 20,000 Cases of

# Tuberculosis

In all Stages

**SANTUBEN TREATMENT**

Consists of injection of a Special Tuberculin Ointment to be rubbed and Quaiacol silicate tablets to be taken by mouth.

**It Cures Tuberculosis**

Including Complaints of Catarrhal nature light and medium cases which move between turten 2 and 3, also the 2nd stage of tubercle forming in the lung and other organ.

By its use the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very speedily.

A Subjective well feeling sets in, Coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increase, the temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally tubercle bacilli in the sputum disappear.

EXTERMINATE TUBERCULOSIS FROM YOUR TOWN BY THE SANTUBEN TREATMENT.

Literature on request.

*Sole Distributors—*

**MADAN TRADING COY.,**

(LAHORE and BOMBAY)

185, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Moo'jee Jaitha Building.

2



# RODOFEN

DENTAL CREAM

FOR

Beautiful Teeth and Sound Healthy Gums.

Use it daily, Morning and Night.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA.

STOCKISTS:

Orient Drug Agency, Bombay. : : Konkar Brothers, Poona.



**THE HINDU ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.**

**NEW GREAT OFFER.**

# Portraits OF NATIONAL LEADERS.

LARGE FINE ART PLATES

Each containing a Single Portrait

SUITABLE for FRAMING

PRESENTED FREE WITH EACH COPY EVERY WEEK

COMMENCING FROM DECEMBER 7TH.

(As a very large demand is expected, Register your Orders well in advance.)

*Manager :—* "The HINDU", Post Box 316, 100 Mount Road, MADRAS.


## WHITHER CIVILISATION?

:0:

### George Sylvester Viereck's Interview With Maeterlinck.

SCENE: Royat, a delightful watering place where the Parisians go to repair their hearts.

PRESENT: Maurice Maeterlinck, Madame Maeterlinck and the interviewer. Maeterlinck is the only author in the Gallic tongue since the death of Anatole France whose name is mentioned in the same breath with Gerhart Hauptmann and Bernard Shaw. A world figure looming far over the rim of his own country, Maeterlinck's vision is circumscribed, nevertheless, by the distrust of Germany which animates most Frenchmen and which has not been lulled by the master hypnotist, Briand.

It is possible that Maeterlinck is more French than the French themselves, because he was born in Belgium of Flemish forebears..... Nevertheless, his opinions on Franco-Germanic relations are shared by a considerable number of Frenchmen.

Fanned by militarists and propagandists, perpetrated by historians and poets, the mutual hate between the two countries is an important factor that must be considered by every student of international relations. It cannot be wiped out by a stroke of the pen, or Briand's Pan-European gestures.

The poet's hair is white, his cheeks rosy like a baby's. His body when he moves, has something of the gracefulness of a tiger.

"OCCUPATION ONLY GUARANTEE OF AMITY."

I: Do you believe that France and Germany can bury their differences forever?

MAETERLINCK: Permanent occupation of the Rhineland is the only guarantee of a lasting peace. Our foolish governors voluntarily surrendered the safeguard of occupation, bought with the blood of a million young men. In five yes or ten Germany will attack us once more.

The concessions made to Germany so shortly after the war illustrates vividly the stupidity of democracies. (He smiles). I prefer the worst monarchy to the best democracy.

I (Astonished): I cannot understand how a cosmic philosopher can take the quarrels and prejudices of two minor subdivisions of the human race seriously. Surely, from the point of view of one who in his imagination, traverses distant suns and explores the curved time space of Einstein, both Germany and France are imperceptible specks in a diminutive grain of sand.

MAETERLINCK: (Shrugging): Before I am a philosopher I am a man. You have not seen the devastation, nor experienced the terror spread by the Germans in Belgium and in France.

ITS PUNISHMENT REGARDED AS JUST.

I: War is always terrible. Nevertheless, it seems to me a mistake to impose upon a vanquished foe a treaty that in itself holds the potentialities of new conflicts. Take the Polish Corridor, for instance—

MAETERLINCK: The Polish Corridor is a just punishment. The Germans assaulted France. They must pay.

I. Eventually France and Germany must find a basis of co-operation.

MAETERLINCK: That will be possible only when Germany renounces revenge and when the Communistic Utopia is dead.

I: Don't you think mankind ever will form one great family, emancipated from local patriotisms?

MAETERLINCK: (Gazing dreamily over the landscape): That day is far off. Until it dawns, man cannot attain the full measure of development except in the most favourable environment—his native land, his country. He cannot live without loving the soil where he makes his home more than any soil in the world.

I: In which country is your genius most appreciated?

MAETERLINCK: That which you call my genius, and which is nothing but a certain amount of talent, is more or less appreciated everywhere, except in Belgium.

I: What, if any, are the spiritual and intellectual fruits of the World War?

MAETERLINCK: (Shaking his head sadly): It is too soon to know.

I: Would you say that the war was worthwhile?

MAETERLINCK: Undoubtedly. If Germany had won, life would not be worth living.

I: You cannot indict an entire nation.

(Maeterlinck's features assume the benign expression which popular parlance attributes to the domestic cat that has just finished making a meal of the canary).

MAETERLINCK: I am willing to clasp the hands of Gerhart Hauptmann or Albert Einstein. I do not extend to individuals the distrust which I feel for a nation. But (he tosses his white head) I cannot forgive the war. The fact that Germany produces men of genius does not make me forget Krupp. Tolerance may be carried too far.

HOOVER AND WILSON ARE APPRAISED.

I: What do you think of Briand?

MAETERLINCK: I am the guest of France. As such it would be unbecoming in me to express an opinion. My sympathy is with the man on horseback; Mussolini is indeed providential for Italy.

I: What is your opinion of the men at the helm of American affairs? Do you admire Hoover?

MAETERLINCK: He saved Belgium from starvation.

I: How would you characterize Woodrow Wilson?

MAETERLINCK: Wilson was full of unhappy, good intentions.

I: Let us abandon politics for more ethereal world. You, Monsieur Maeterlinck, are a playwright of the soul. No psycho-analyst, no poet, has pursued the butterfly of love more artfully through the delicate mazes of passion. Even if far-off stars seem more important to you now than the far-off princesses of your youthful plays, tell me of the part love—the love that moves the sun and all the stars—plays in your universe?

(Maeterlinck smiles mysteriously. His arms steals around the slim waist of his wife. But he makes no answer. Both his first wife, the celebrated Georgette Leblanc, and the present Madame Maeterlinck have impersonated on the stage the children of his brain).

I: What induced you to turn from poetry and drama to philosophy and astronomy?

MAETERLINCK: It was a natural evolution. We all begin as poets. Then the drama entices us. Then the epic or the novel opens up new perspectives. After that we are allured by pure thought. We speculate on man's place in the universe.

Individuals as well as nations are apt to pass through these stages. The stars always exercised a spell over my imagination. In scaling the firmament, science is my Pegasus.

I: Einstein exemplifies your theory. In him the scientist and the mystic are strangely wedded. Einstein insists that he is only a physicist, but he looks more like a poet than you.

MAETERLINCK: Einstein has expressed in mathematical formulae many things which I have previsioned in my dreams.

I. What do you consider his greatest gift to humanity?

MAETERLINCK: Einstein, like Descartes, has produced a revolution in human thought. His theory of relativity and his more recent reflections on electricity and gravity give a new meaning to life.

I: Freud, like Einstein, has given mankind a new revelation. If Einstein has unlocked the Fourth Dimension to us, Freud leads us into the uttermost recesses, the ultimate springs of human emotion.

MAETERLINCK: (Shaking his head vehemently): Freud has a partial vision of the truth. But he exaggerates. Like all Germans he is too systematic. To mention Freud in the same breath as Einstein is to compare a pea to a pyramid. Einstein towers over his contemporaries. But, of course, he too follows in the footsteps of others.

I: Who are they?

MAETERLINCK: Pre-Socratic philosophers, like Democritos and Meraclitus the Obscure. There is (the poet smiles a peculiar, velvety smile) very little in modern wisdom that was not known to the ancients. The Black Ages were not all black.

The alchemists foresaw much that we hail, as startling discoveries, but they lacked instruments and exact knowledge. The modern theory of the atom was formulated by a Greek philosopher more than two thousand years ago. Probably all the wisdom of the Greeks was ancient history to the Hindus.

I: Don't you believe that now and again the human brain conceives a new idea?

MAETERLINCK (Lifting his shoulders with Gallic insouciance): Perhaps there is such a thing as progress—at least in technique, if not in thought. This progress is evident in chemistry, physics and astronomy. But many of the mysteries which men like Einstein and Eddington are revealing to an astounded world are enshrined in the hieroglyphics of the Grand Pyramid of Egypt.

The Grand Pyramid stands in the only meridian which encompasses the whole earth and touches every continent. The ancient Egyptians had an extraordinary —nay, incredible—knowledge of the course of the heavens. They knew exactly the distance of the earth from the sun. But even they were in debt to the Hindus.

The East is the mother of all philosophies, of all knowledge and all religions.

I: What place does the Founder of Christianity occupy in your cosmos?

MAETERLINCK: Jesus is a magnificent symbol.

I: What would you call your religion?

MAETERLINCK: God (mystically) is all.

I: Can you conceive of the immortality of the individual? (The poet regards the interviewer skeptically). It is possible to accept reincarnation without a belief in a superhuman governor of the universe. Time, scattering the atoms that constitute our bodies, may reassemble the same combination again and again in infinity.

MATTER "LOST IN INFINITY."

MAETERLINCK: No. That is a subject which I have discussed at length in my little book on the stars. Matter is lost in infinity. It is not assembled. All matter, including our bodies and including the farther suns that shine in distant heavens, is only a handful of ashes in an ocean of space.

I do not believe in reincarnation and I do not crave immortality. It would be horrible to retain forever the same personality, the same body, the same ailments, the same brain, and to continue doing forever the same little things with the same limited knowledge! What an inferno of boredom! He shudders).

I: Both Shaw and Hauptman replied to the same question in almost similar terms. What gives you the strength to live with your cheerless philosophy?

MAETERLINCK: There is always the joy of creation.

I: What do you think of Shaw?

MAETERLINCK: Shaw understands the technique of the Drama. He is, above all, a brilliant pamphleteer. But for sheer cleverness he is not superior to Wilde.

I: Who is our greatest contemporary in the realm of philosophy?

MAETERLINCK: Bergson, although illness has laid its hand up on him.

I: In what sphere of endeavour is America paramount.

MAETERLINCK: The Americans are the greatest astronomers in the world. They and the English process the most perfect equipment and the most extraordinary mental endowment for wresting from the skies the secrets of the stars. I always think of the two nations as one, because they are related not merely in language, but in spirit.

I: Do you think that somewhere on distant Milky Ways there may be another world like ours, peopled by men or supermen?

MAETERLINCK: Maybe. If so, it is not important.

MAN SUPREME?

I: May we not cling to the last illusion, which Eddington seems to share, that man is the crown of the universe, the supreme experiment of Chance and Time?

MAETERLINCK: The ascendancy of the mammals is due to the accident that they walked on two legs first. That is their sole claim to superiority. Man is descended from the Great Lizard, not from the monkey. He is that descendant of the Great Lizard who first walked straight.

I: You have made a lifelong study of the bee and the ant. Do you think the insects ever will supersede man?

MAETERLINCK: The conquest of man by the insect world already has begun. Russia, under Bolshevism, is an ant-hill where mechanical concepts, like those which are crystallised in the ant heap, take the place of what once was the soul. However, I do not believe that man necessarily will yield his pre-eminence to the insects.

I: What animal will be our successor?

(A smile breaks through the poet's features).

MAETERLINCK: Except for the biological accident to which man is indebted for the privilege of walking on his two hind legs, some amphibian creature, at home on land and sea, would have seized from him the mastery of this planet. The next turn of the wheel may be a civilization of crocodiles.

(CURTAIN).

—"Japan Times."


**A DOUBLE AIM**

DHOTIES
SAREES
SHIRTINGS
TOWELS
MULMUL
LONGCLOTH
ETC.

QUALITY CLOTH KEEN PRICES

PATRIOTISM ECONOMY

**BUY THE BEST INDIAN CLOTH made by**

# KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.



# "the same thing"?

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

# No, Sir!

There is nothing "the same" as the legitimate "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN. These original, genuine tablets were the first to afford humanity the boon of the safe, inoffensive, real "Bayer's Aspirin", scientifically combined with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, and are prescribed by thousands of Physicians in the tropical countries. Whoever tells you that another product is the same thing is deceiving you. Insist on "CAFIASPIRIN" and absolutely nothing else. The BAYER CROSS is your assurance of safety. Look for it on the carton containing the tube of 20 tablets. When you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India". It contains 2 "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 1 anna. But be careful! Avoid the danger of substitutes and imitations, by saying "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" — not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN INDIA

Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., will deliver his second lecture on "Economic Depression in India" and discuss the remedies at the Servants of India Society (first floor) on Sunday 15th February at 9 a.m. The lecture is open to the public.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagwad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Gita at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN SWADESHI EXHIBITION

There was fairly a good rush on Wednesday. The Exhibition will remain open only for a few days more. Daily open time 3-30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Besides other attractions Pandit Motilal Nehru moving statue in the Sarang Exhibition is worth a visit.

There will Prof. D. P. Sharma (Radio Artist) interesting music programme from 6-30 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) and 8-30 to 10 p.m.

BOMBAY WOMENS' KHADI PROCESSION

Women of Bombay will start in a procession from Cutche Dasha Oswal Wadi at Khadak, to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) and will disperse at Marwari Bazaar, Mahajan Association; Khadi stalls will be installed at Motishaw's Chawls and khadi sold till 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Desh Sevikas released from jail will also join the procession which will pass through following roads:

Khoja Jamatkhana, Chinch Bunder Road, Bhatt Bazaar, Musjid Bunder Road, Chakla Street, Furniture Bazaar, Crawford Market, Shaikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazaar and Marwari Bazaar.

KAPAD BAZAAR EMPLOYEES TO STAGE "PREMA-BANDHAN"

The Indian Amateurs Dramatic Club will perform a drama by name "Prema-Bandhan" for the benefit of the Kapad Bazaar Servants' Volunteer Corps, to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhangwady Theatre, Kalbadevi. Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi will preside.

ANTI CRAFTPREIST ASSOCIATION

The adjourned meeting of the Anti-Priestcraft Association will be held at Ranchod Bhuwan, 1st floor, near Opera House Tram Terminus, on Friday, Feb. 13th 1931 at 6-30 p.m. to further consider the proposed change of name to the Rationalist Association of India."

CEYLON MERCHANTS' TRIPUTE

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon had sent on February 7, the copy of the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

" Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon regret untimely demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru his selfless service, noble sacrifice, undaunted courage in emancipation of dear Motherland were peerless. Please accept heart-felt condolence, convey Sarupurani Nehru and members family earnest desire; mantle of your great patriotic father on you, almighty providence bestow eternal peace to deceased's immortal soul."

THE FATAL CUPBOARD

Residing with her parents at Jamdevi, Tehmina Rustomji Dal, a Parsi girl aged seven years, was playing with a cupboard on Sunday evening, when the cupboard fell on her and caused severe injuries. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Wednesday. At the Coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.


PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

[illegible]operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGURINE DEPOT, KARACHI.


REJECT R. T. C. PROPOSALS

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Tramwaymen's Union, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Clerks' Union, Millworkers' Union, Hawker's Union and Unemployed Workers' Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to

(1) discuss the situation created by the termination of Round Table Conference,

(2) to condemn the R. T. C. proposals as an agreement between British Imperialists and Indian upper classes to further exploit the Indian masses and to call upon the Congress to reject the proposals,

(3) to demand release of all working class leaders at present in Meerut and other jails together with all other political prisoners.

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Red Flag Union, will preside and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, Tyab Shaikh, Laljee Pendse, V. B. Karnik, Dr. J. N. Choksey, Dr. R. K. Gowande and other working class leaders.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

(Bombay Branch).

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Damodar Thakersee Hall, Parel to elect the Office-bearer and Managing Committee Members for the Bombay Branch for the ensuing year. Admission to the meeting is restricted only to the members of the branch who are requested to produce their membership cards or the money receipt at the gate.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. WORKERS' MEETING AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union a meeting of the Railway workers was held on Wednesday when the President of the Union Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presided. About 1,000 workers of the Iron Wagon Shop were present at the meeting.

The workers were exorted to make their coming Conference at Ajmer a success and join in ranks of the Union in numbers. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Maneklal H. Vakil, N. G. Vassalkar, S. N. Natu, Dalvi and others.

GREAT MARATHA SAINT

Practised What He Taught

VILE PARLE, Feb. 11.

(From A Correspondent.)

"Work of Shri Ramdas" was the theme of an interesting and instructive lecture delivered on Tuesday, by Mr. N. R. Phatak, at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle with Mr. B. G. Kher in the chair.

The lecturer at the outset declared that the teachings of great men never differ from their practices. And whatever Ramdas taught to the people of his age he himself had practiced.

GREAT MARATHA SAINT.

He then showed how the great Maratha saint tried to infuse among the people the old Brahminic principles of service and sacrifice for the country and dissuaded them from running after the pleasures and powers of the State for their own gain. Continuing Mr. Phatak declarded that though Ramdas at times advocated action against the Mahomedans, he never harboured any feeling of animosity or ill-will against them. In fact no philosopher or saint could take his stand on them. He extensively quoted from the writings of Ramdas to prove his statement. He concluded his speech with a request to the audience to study the writings of Shri Ramdas.

Mr. Kher in summing up the proceedings speculated as to what Ramdas would have done, if he were to live, to-day.

Sir Padamji's New Job

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Sir Padamji P. Ginwala, who vacated the Tariff Board last year, has been appointed by Messrs. Kreuger and Toll Company, Limited, Stockholm, as their Economic Adviser on their manifold Eastern and Far Eastern interests. A considerable part of Sir Padamji's work will be done in Europe with occasional visits to the East. Messrs. Kreuger and Toll are an international holding investment and financing corporation with headquarters in Stockholm controlling resources of over thirty crores of rupees.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Kenya Colony Uganda, per s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 13th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

# SEVERAL CLASHES IN MEMON MOHOLLA.

—:o:—

## Pickets Assaulted By Ruffians And Merchants

Intensive picketing of foreign cloth shops in Memon Mohalla, on Wednesday resulted in a number of skirmishes between the Congress volunteers and the foreign cloth dealers supported by some hooligans. The skirmishes resulted in injuries to about 20 volunteers three of whom received severe injuries.

From early morning a large number of Desh Sevikas and Congress volunteers picketed all the foreign cloth shops in that locality. The Sevikas and the volunteers both tried their best to pursuade intending buyers not to purchase foreign cloth and also to prevent bales of foreign cloth being taken in the shops or being removed from the shops.

At 2-0 p.m. a Multani customer some foreign silk pieces from a Multani shop. No sooner did the customer come out he was stopped by the Sevikas who requested him to return it. He, however, did not pay any heed to their gentle pleading and in order to get out of the unhappy position in which he perhaps found himself he got into a victoria and drove away. Hardly had the victoria proceeded little further when it was stopped by some pickets who begged of him to return the goods. For some time he tried to explain away his conduct but finding that it was beyond his power to convince the volunteers and also impossible to carry the goods with him he came back to the shop and returned the articles.

PICKETS INJURED.

Yet another incident of picketing of a very intensive character was witnessed a few hours later goods and the cartman not to serious injuries to several pickeeters.

HANDCART ESCORTED BY POLICE.

At about 5-0 p.m. hand cart loaded with four bales of foreign cloth which were to be consigned to some up-country station was stopped by three Sevikas and pickets. Though the Sevikas did their best for nearly 15 minutes to pursuade the owner of the goods and the cartmen not to remove the goods it had no effect on them. Ultimately Police help was sought by the owner and the cart started. But when it came out of the Memon Mohalla it was again stopped on New Sydenham Road by the pickets.

VOLUNTEERS PUSHED.

Here the merchant and his supporters who were mostly hooligans lost their temper and pushed aside the volunteers. The volunteers who were bent on preIn and went on stopping the cart at short distances. Again Police came to the help of the owner of the goods and pushed aside the volunteers who were cart on preventing the cart. Two of the volunteers who were very persistent were put under arrest by a sergeant who had arrived on the scene in the meanwhile.

The cart proceeded further to go to Victoria Terminus but it was again and again stopped by the pickets. Hooligans now assumed a threatening attitude and began to attack the volunteers with lathis.

Undeterred by the severe beating that they got the pickets followed the cart right up to Bori Bunder attempting at least half a dozen times to stop it. A large crowd followed them. When the cart neared Bori Bunder the hooligans attacked several pickets one after the other and gave them severe beating.

BEATEN ALL OVER HIS FACE.

One volunteer was very badly injured all over his face and was seen profusely bleeding from his mouth. Two more received severe lathi blows all over their bodies. The incident attracted a large crowd on the Hornby Road opposite the Sydenham College of Commerce where the incident occurred and the whole area was thrown into panic for some time.

The volunteers true to their creed of non-violence did not relaliate They would have been still badly beaten but for the timely help of a party of Muslims who were passing in a victoria. They immediately got down and from the hooligans. They were then removed to the Hospital.

# LIQUOR AUCTION FIASCO

—:o:—

## Jamnadas Mehta And Swami Anand Lead Picketers

ONLY 2 OR 3 SHOPS BOUGHT

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 11.

Liquor shop auctions were to take place at Thana Collector's Office at 11 a. f. to-day. From 9 in the morning lady volunteers and picketers about 100 in number from different Talukas of the District and also from Ghatkoper, and Vile-Parle etc. under the leadership of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Swami Anand, Mrs. Lukhmani, Miss Havevala, Dr. Galvankar and other leaders guarded the doors. The bidders including a great many Parsee gentlemen, were successfully persuaded and kept off. Only about 2 or 3 shops were taken by some Parsee gentlemen from Bombay. There was a large number of Lathi Police present but everything went off peacefully.

Picketing will be resumed tomorrow and the day after when further auctions are taking place.

ANKOLA LADIES' TRIBUTE TO PT. MOTILAL

—:o:—

Police Excesses At Borsad Condemned

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 9.

The Bhaginimandal of Ankola organised a huge procession and a meeting of ladies and girls, yesterday, to mourn the death of the veteran leader Pandit Motilal Nehru, and also to protest against the Police excesses at Borsad, and to congratulate the brave victims.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the ladies of Ankola and suburbs, met at Anokla, record their deep sense of loss at the death of the Veteran leader Pandit Motilal Nehru, (at a time when his wise counsel was much needed in shaping the destiny of our Mother country) and sends an heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family."

Mrs. Sushilabai next described some of the excesses perpetuated in Borsad by the police on the peaceful lady Satyagrahies, and moved the second resolution protesting against the Police highhandedness, and congratulating the brave sisters of Borsad, at their bold stand.

# PICKETS BELABOURED

—:o:—

## Drunkards Of Mahim Get Excited

Liquor picketing is going on vigorously at Dadar and Mahim and Parbhadevi Road. On Tuesday last two men entered liquor shop No. 49 belonging to Mr. Phirozshah. A volunteer named Savlaram Pandurang who was picketing there, tried to disuade them with most humble supplication. But he was rewarded with many slaps, thrashings and abuses. This was enough to create an atmosphere encouraging to drunkards. Two persons of Mahim locality then went to shop No. 57 and assaulted the volunteers there when they prayed to them with folded hands not to drink. Other drunkards then came with big stones to stone the volunteers and created a commotion in the Mahim Bazar Street which was later stopped by the intervention of the public.

U. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNS

—:o:—

As Mark Of Respect For Motilalji & Mahomed Ali

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

Glowing tributes of respect and admiration were paid to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Moulana Mohammad Ali by numerous speakers in the U. P. Legislative Council today, the first day of the Budget Session.

Rai Rajeswar Bali, Ex-Minister and Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party set the ball rolling and it was taken up amongst others by Mr. J. C. Smith, Finance Member, Nawab of Chattari, Home Member and Nawab Yusuf, Minister.

Sir Sitaram, President, in a concluding speech feelingly referred to the "dazzling" self-sacrifice of Pandit Motilal and adjourned the House till to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of two illustrious sons of India.—A. P.

"PEOPLE'S FETE" IN DELHI.

—:o:—

DELHI, February 11.

The "People's Fete" in celebration of the inauguration of New Delhi was opened this afternoon in Delhi Fort where its variety of programme attracted a vast crowd who thooughly enjoyed the events —A. P.

CONDOLENCE FROM DAR-ES-SALAM.

—:o:—

The Indian Association at Dar-es-Salaam cables to the Associated Press as follows:—

"Dar-es-Salaam Indians extremely regret national calamity caused by untimely demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru—Indian Association".

# FOR OBSTRUCTING A LORRY.

## Congress Volunteers Sentenced.

For obstructing a lorry conveying foreign cloth, six Congress volunteers were given six months' hard labour by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police Station said that on receipt of information, he went to Champa Gulli where he found Congress volunteers tampering with some bales of cloth. He took charge of the cloth and was removing it in a lorry, when the accused prostrated themselves in front of the lorry. He thereupon arrested Vithal Haripathi, Gajanan Mahadeo, Sadashiv Mantri, Kanailal Gulai, Krishna Gopal, Krishna Bhivaji and Keshavsing Amarsingh.

CHARGED UNDER 17-1.

The accused were charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Inspector Desai testified to the continuance of the boycott movement even after the banning of the "War Council". When recently the Government of India lifted the ban on the Working Committee it met at Allahabad and passed a resolution relterating the boycott.

The accused declined to take any part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused except Kanailal and Kesarsingh, the former who was a juvenile was sent to the Juvenile Court for trial and the latter who it was stated did not offer any obstruction was acquitted.

PEACEFUL PICKETING NO OFFENCE

Volunteers Acquitted.

Holding that peaceful picketing was no offence Laxman Maruti and six others who were arrested in front of liquor shops were acquitted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday. The accused were arrested in the course of Saturday and Sunday by the Colaba police.

The keeper of the liquor shop which was being picketed giving evidence stated that the accused were picketing peacefully and he had no complaint to make against their behaviour, but a crowd collected in front of the shop and molested his customers.

BOY OF 10 YEARS ARRESTED FOR SELLING "BULLETINS"

—:o:—

A boy of 10 years age named Gordhandas was arrested on Tuesday at Lalbag while selling Congress Bulletins. He was placed before Mr. Junglewalla, the Cixth Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate asked the boy whether he wanted to attend school or wanetd whipping. But as the boy refused to answer the case was postponed to 18th instant and transferred to Mazagon Court.

TWO PERSONS JAILED

—:o:—

For Persuading Persons To Boycott Census

Two volunteers who arrested on Tuesday for persuading the people to boycott census operations were taken to the Bandra Court, at 5 p.m. on the same day. The case was hurried up and the court had to function till 6-45 p.m. They were charged under Sections 117 I. P. C. and 17 (1) Cr. P. C. As Govind Narayan was convicted second time he was sentenced to 6 months R. I. and Rs. 45 fine in default 1-1/2 months R. I. The other volunteer Bhaskar was given 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 30 fine in default 1 month's more R. I.

SIRDAR JAMIAT SINGH

—:o:—

Removed From Jail To His Own House For Operation

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, ex.-G.O.C. Congress Volunteers, who was arrested on the 5th instant with Dr Vaidya's "War Council" and whose case is adjourned to 23rd instant was removed from Byculla Jail to his residence in Reay Chambers for immediate nose operation. He is suffering from severe nose swelling and nose discharge for the last 3½ months while he was in Nasik and Karachi Jails and is at present under the treatment of Dr. K. G. Dhairyawan, Nose specialist of Princess Street.

PRABHAT FERI MEMBER FINED

A Prabhat Feri procession marching along Kalbadevi Road was forcibly dispersed by the police on Wednesday morning. The national flag was snatched and Vithaldas Kapadia, a member of the Feri was put under arrest. He was later placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, charged with disorderly behaviour. The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25.


Providing for the Inevitable

Advancing age brings increasing responsibilities. To meet such responsibilities, sufficient protection must be carried to provide for dependents in order that they may not become objects of charity in the event of one's death. Systematic thrift should also be practiced to provide for one's later years. There is no way to create an estate more safe and certain than through Life Insurance.

*Send your inquiries to :—*

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

28, Apollo Street, Fort, ... ... BOMBAY.

VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI & Co., Managing Agents.

V. H. SHAH, Life Manager,


CARDING & SPINNING WHEEL INVENTED

—:o:—

To Satisfy Conditions Of A. I. S A's Prize

(From A Correspondent.)

TRAVANCORE, Feb. 7.

Mr. N. V. Achary of the Sri Mulam Fine Arts and Ivory Works, Trivandrum, has invented a combined carding and spinning machine satisfying the various conditions laid down by War Council of A. I. S. A. in their notification of 1929 for a prize of Rs. 1,00,000. Mr. Acharya proposes to make a public exhibition of his original invention to-morrow at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, under the patronage and presence of Mr. V. S. Subramonia Iyer, B.A., B.L. Dewan of Travancore. Mr. Acharya will be proceeding to Ahmedabad in the beginning of next week.

*POLICE ASSAULT ON SUBASH BOSE.*

—:o:—

CALCUTTA CORPORATION APPOINTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Twenty-three men who described themselves as Congress volunteers were arrested yesterday by the Howrah Police under Section 158 I. P. C. following a raid in a mess in Grant Trunk Road.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening appointed a committee of twelve to inquire into allegations against the police assault upon the Mayor, certain Corporation officials and members of the public, in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations. The Committee will consist of seven Councillors, two representatives to be nominated by the Commissioner of Police and three outsiders, namely Mr. B. C. Chatterji, M. L. C., Mr. N. K. Basu, M. L. C. and Mr. J. N. Basu, M. L. C., delegate to the Round Table Conference.

The Corporation considered the application of Dr. Narayan Roy Councillor, who has been convicted in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage for leave as long as possible. His obsence was condoned from August 27th and leave was granted till June 30.—A. P.

*OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.*

—:o:—

Lady Sykes received the Rani Saheb of Jath and the Dowager Rani Saheb of Jath at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday:—The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur C. T. Kambli, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Sir Frederick Hopkinson, Sir Reginald Spence, Sir Kikabhai and Lady Premchand, Mr. R. L. McKernan, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lane, Colonel and Mrs. F. P. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Clarke, Senor Luis de Olivares, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ahlsand, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stewart, Mrs. T. M. Carpendale, Lt.-Colonel W. H. S. Scott, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Captain and Mrs. R. M. Philby, Major and Mrs. W. I. Kennedy Minards, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Advani, the Revd: Canon J. L. C. Dart, Major G. J. D. Kellie, Major A. C. L.O's Bilderbeck, Mr. W. Botterill, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. S. T. Dockray, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sherston Baker.

*Grant For New Jails Turned Down By Council*

—:o:—

Bengal Govt's Threat Of Worse Treatment For Prisoners

CALCUTT, Feb. 11.

The Government suffered the first defeat of the session in the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon when by a majority of one vote the grant asked by Sir C. P. Mitter for expenditure during the current year on account of new jails in the Presidency was rejected. The decision was received with applause by non-official members.

The Opposition was based generally upon the alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners within and outside the jails.

GOVT. THREAT.

The Member in charge replying pointed out the large increase in the number of such prisoners and added that if the grant were refused the members who opposed it would be responsible for the worse treatment of these men.—A. P.

PORT OKHA

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha, Port wires under date February 11—

The S. S. "Rehinfels" (Line.—Hansa Line; Agents:—Messrs. Lionel Edwards Limited, Bombay) left Port Okha on the 10th instant for Jamnagar and the S. S. "Gharinda" (Line.—British India Steam Navigation Company; Agents:—Messrs. Chhotalal Premji and Company) arrived Port Okha on 11th instant to load 500 tons of cement.—A. P.

# Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH

New York, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.80 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.94 |
| Difference | plus 14 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.89 |
| Difference | plus 9 |
| Broach Expectation | 208 |

New York Market will be closed to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.70 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 5.81 |
| Difference | plus 11 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.80 |
| Difference | plus 10 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 12 12 0 |
| Higher | 0 7 0 |
| Silver (Forward) | 12-10 0 |
| Higher | 0 6 0 |

Tone of Market:—

India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 38 8 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 38 8 0 |

# EDUCATE

Your Sons and Daughters for Accounting, Banking or Secretarial Positions At

# BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING AND BEST RESULTS.
Free advice as to selection of Course.

For free Prospectus, write or call at:—
YUSOOF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

**MARBLE and TILES**
Available In
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with
**RAVAL & Co.,**
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

**GO ABROAD.**

Young men just study Mohan's "Guide to Foreign Studies (Complete) and see what splendid chances lie before you in receiving higher technical education in U. S. A. Germany, Japan and France, England etc. Aspire and make your life Rs. 3/6 per V. P. P. Pages 300. RAM LAL SURI, STUDENTS OWN AGENCY, LAHORE. 6

**Platinum Pure 96%**
(Supplied in plate and wire)
Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metals.
*Enquire at :—*
**Batliboi & Co.,**
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.



**BOMBAY CHRONICLE**

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local Rs. | a. | Mofussil Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 25 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Half Yearly | 12 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Quarterly | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Monthly | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.

Subscription To Foreign Countries: Rs. 60 Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Per Year:

| | Local Rs. | a. | Mofussil Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Half Yearly | 3 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Foreign (per year) | | | Rs. | 10 |
| Half Yearly | | | Rs. | 6 |

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE



*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931.


## WILL GOVERNMENT RESPOND?

—:o:—

There has been much idle speculation in the Anglo-Indian Press about Congress response to the Premier's offer. That speculation is clearly designed to create a split in Congress ranks or at least to persuade Congressmen to relax their campaign. It is encouraging, however, to learn that the Working Committee will meet on the 13th, and it may be trusted to put an end to all kinds of speculation. This hope is encouraged by the published reports about the Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Sapru's talks with Congress leaders. From the former it may be safely inferred that Government are not prepared for the present to accept the terms of peace suggested by the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi, those terms being (1) a general amnesty, (2) withdrawal of repressive measures, (3) the right to picket peacefully to be recognised, (4) breaches of Salt Law to be ignored, and (5) finally independent inquiries into police excesses. And it is inconceivable that unless these terms are substantially accepted by the Government the Working Committee will call off the Congress campaign. Indian leaders who consider it a matter of prestige to glorify the Round Table Conference and are anxious to secure the co-operation of the Congress in arriving at a constitutional settlement will serve their own purpose better by asking Government to accept the reasonable conditions of the Congress than by preaching to the latter sermons on constructive work. Dr. Sapru may well reason less with Congress leaders than with the Viceroy, regarding whose reply to Gandhiji he is so anxiously reticent.

The Government of India's non-acceptance of Congress terms —we cannot make much difference in this respect between Lord Irwin and his Government—is prompted not merely by false notions of prestige. They also fear that the participation by the Congress in peace negotiations on its own terms is bound to hasten the doom of the bureaucratic rule. They can trust most of the non-Congress leaders to be satisfied with any crumbs that may fall from the Round Table, but they know that the Congress cannot be so easily satisfied. Their attitude is clear enough. They have the natural desire to maintain vested interests as long as possible. But what shall we say of these Indians who call upon the Congress first to call off their campaign and who only piously hope that a general amnesty will then follow? It is a craven attitude and also sheer ingratitude towards Congressmen whose self-sacrifice more than anything else compelled the British Government to make some approach to meet the national demand. Such an attitude can hardly have any effect on the Congress but may encourage the Government to pursue their policy of repression and may thus prolong the struggle. The Congress has offered most reasonable terms for a truce, terms which have been approved even by independent British critics. And it is for the Government to respond.

It would be true statesmanship but in view of the Bourbon mentality of the bureaucracy, a miracle, if Government accept the terms of the Congress before the meeting of the Working Committee. If the miracle comes about, if the British Cabinet asserts itself against the recklessly selfish bureaucracy in India, Britain herself will gain more than India. But assuming what is more likely, that Congress terms are not accepted by the 13th, the Working Committee will no doubt proceed to plan the details of the next offensive. It will probably leave the door yet open for negotiations on reasonable terms though the present campaign will continue till those terms are accepted. Those who seek to divide the Congress leaders evince little appreciation of what the Congress mentality is now. They may have some faint idea of it if they try to realise the intense feeling behind Gandhiji's refusal to go back even to Ahmedabad, let alone his Ashram, till he had won Swaraj for India. That grim determination of his cannot fail to inspire thousands of Congress workers to put forth even more vigorous efforts to achieve Swaraj under his leadership.

## INDIANS AND EXCHANGE BANKS

—:o:—

We have great pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the "Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers" in which articles of great interest to bankers and businessmen appear every quarter. The current quarter's journal dated January 1931 contains contributions by well-known economists and banking lawyers on various subjects such as "Banks and Banking under Hindu Law" by Mr. P. K. Pendse, "Improvements in Banking Law" by Prof. Sohrab R. Daver, "Bankers and Economic Studies" by Mr. P. R. Srinivas, "Law and practice of Banking" by Principal M. L. Tannan, and "Economics" by Prof. R. M. Joshi. There is a special section dealing with recent legal decisions affecting bankers, which will doubtless be of great value to young bank officers. The Institute has as its members all the leading banks of India and has been organised on the footing of similar institutes in other parts of the world. There are many objects which this Institute has in mind, the principal of which is to protect the interests of banking in India as well as of those engaged in it. The other is to promote and encourage the study of the theory of banking through schemes of examinations, scholarships, prizes, etc., as well as through lectures, discussion, books, and correspondence of public bodies and individuals. The Institute also collects circulars and statistics and other useful information relating to business of banking in India.

Considering the present economic condition of our country the spread and encouragement of indigenous banking is no doubt of very great importance and it is hoped that besides the local banks, the exchange banks also will give their practical assistance to young Indians desirous of being qualified for the diploma of the Institute of Bankers as foreign exchange specialists, by employing them as apprentices. We understand that this is not being done so far, though the local banks are doing their best to encourage young educated Indians to get their practical experience in local banking business as distinguished from foreign exchange branch of that work. Considering that these foreign exchange banks have amassed huge fortunes through their Indian business and are monopolising foreign exchanges business in this country, the children of the soil have every right to demand a substantial share in that branch of work, and by inducing these foreign exchange banks to lend a helping hand to young Indians, by employing them as superior apprentices and even as officers, the Institute would be doing a substantial service to this country. The Central Banking Committee, which is at present preparing its report will, we trust, deal with this aspect of the question in a manner which the circumstances in this country call for. Various suggestions have been placed before it by expert witnesses, one of them being that all exchange banks should be licensed and that certain conditions should be imposed in connection with the granting of licenses to these non-Indian banks doing business in India.

One of the conditions of these licenses should be the employment of a certain proportion of Indian officers and apprentices, particularly in connection with foreign exchange work. We trust the Committee will find a solution advantageous to this country, by which these non-Indian banking concerns who monopolice practically the financing of our imports as well as exports are so checked and controlled as to enable locally established Indian banks to do business of foreign exchange in competition with them, thus giving Indians an opportunity of obtaining a fair share in the exchange business of their own country. The Indian Institute of Bankers, whose members, we understand, comprise foreign exchange banks also, could no doubt do much good in this direction, by bringing its influence to bear on the managers of these exchange banks to do this bare act of justice towards the people of this country. No country in the world has till now tolerated the bulk of its imports and exports being financed and monopolised by an entirely outside agency. It is unfortunate that poor India should have been saddled with that position for over a century, through the force of circumstances, and it is now time that our leading public men, particularly businessmen took up this question in right earnest and saw that at least a couple of large banks were established in India, out of Indian capital and managed, as far as possible, by Indian officers, to do the foreign exchange business. It is very humiliating to a self-respecting Indians to find that India should not have a single indigenous exchange bank worthy of her name and position in this world.

## THEIR GREAT DONATION

—:o:—

1. How wonderful the stirring news!
The Liberals' considered views
That hang from R. T. C.'s bright pegs.
They've cut, they say, the slavery noose
From off the neck of Swaraj goose,
And set it free on "safeguards" legs.

2. Such golden eggs it now will lay,
As help the Liberals to a day
Of rich and richer exploitation.
All dressed in foreign fineries gay,
They'll propose a toast, and say,
"Here's to the health of Indian nation."

3. Swadeshi and drink prohibition,
Need no safeguards for their fruition,
Save Indian masses' endless toils;
While Liberals work their great mission
Of constitutional revision
Of sharing exploitation's spoils.

4. Then, let's give them a grand ovation
That's worthy of their great donation
In answer to their country's call,
Long live the Liberal Federation,
And longer still their new creation—
A Swaraj that safe-guards their ALL!

—SEVIKA.

## IN VISAPUR JAIL

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I was a "C" Class prisoner, I was transferred from Thana Jail to Visapur Prison along with a batch of 50 other politicals. At Thana everything, except food, was alright and there was hardly anything to complain about against the jail officials. But Visapur had a different tale to tell. We reached Visapur at about 9 p. m. and to our great surprise we found that an army of policemen armed with lathis was waiting near the Jail Gate to give us a "warm" reception. No sooner we approached the Jail Gate all the policemen dashed towards us and began to abuse, assault and threaten us. We remained calm and peaceful but the policemen were bent upon creating trouble and during the vigorous search to which we were subjected the "Janois" and other religious threads were torn off. This was our first experience of Visapur. In the morning the Havaldar came and began to abuse us for no reason whatsoever. After going through the preliminary Jail examination, we were taken to work. There is practically no work in Visapur and so the politicals are taken out in the sun and subjected to all sorts of tortures. The working hours are from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. In the morning and evening we were taken in the out-field and made to sit on our toes in the hot burning sun for hours together as a result of which several have been suffering from severe pain in their body. It is fortunate that none suffered from sun-stroke. After a few days we were given the hard work of digging the ground and carrying heavy stones on our heads. I was given a sweeper's job and at times I had to carry loads of more than two maunds on my head from one place to another.

The food is also horrible and when about 400 Satyagrahis resorted to hunger-strike 75 of them were taken into a separate barrack (No. 10) and given a sound thrashing. They were made to sit on their toes the whole night from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and even drinking water was denied to them. Dr. Jani, the President of the Congress Visapur Enquiry Committee, who is now in Visapur Jail, is still confined in a separate cell. Hunger-strike was given up when better food was promised.

The water is very bad and dangerous for human use.

The discipline is rigorously enforced and "Danda-beddy," "Cross-fetters" hand-cuffs, Aanji-Kupra, etc., is the order of the day. When I left Visapur about 150 politicals were undergoing the above punishment.

The barracks are no better or perhaps worse than stables. The bedding and clothing are insufficient and the warders and watchmen are given a long rope to deal with us in any way they like. Thanks to Mr. Warner, the Superintendent beating and abuses have been recently checked to a greater extent.

In short Visapur is a living hell on the earth and all efforts must be made to abolish Visapur as soon as possible.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

# INDIAN HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

## OBSTACLES TO ITS PROGRESS.

(BY OBSERVER.)

It is an irony of fate that in spite of ample raw materials being available at our very doors. India should import a large quantity of foreign cloth, both woollen and cotton. Yet the weaving industry—power and hand—continues to be our premier industry. The furious competition of Lancashire has failed to kill it and though the boycott has given it the necessary impetus, as long as it is not better organised and equipped, it will have to face foreign competition and have its ups and downs. India produces roughly two-thirds of her cloth requirements, the other third being imported from foreign countries, mainly from Lancashire. Of these two-thirds, one-third is made by the hand-loom weaver and the other one-third by the cotton mills. In the Bombay Presidency alone we have got 102 cotton mills principally in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, and in Bombay alone the mills find employment for 150,000 persons. Altogether the cotton mills must be employing about three lakhs of persons in the whole Presidency. But I am not concerned with the cotton mills, which are comparatively better placed in regard to finance and raw materials, and are able to fight their own battles with the help of their associations. I am more concerned with the fate of the hand-loom weavers in the Presidency.

**A DEPRESSED INDUSTRY.**

It is roughly calculated that there are about 80,000 to 100,000 hand-looms in the Presidency, spread through its length and breadth. Almost every district has got its weaving establishments, suited to its requirements. There are 1,000 weaving centres in the Presidency and in 40 of them this industry flourishes on an important scale. In places like Sholapur, Ilkal, Gadag, Surat and Yeola there are something like 60,000 hand-looms, and their daily output is worth Rs. 125,000 The majority of them employ throw-shuttle-looms, about 20,000 fly-shuttle looms and some 3,500 use Hattersley looms. In these place the industry holds its own, as far as finer counts and designs are concerned, and even in the matter of coarse or medium yarn it can stand the competition of mills, both Indian and foreign. We have to remember that hitherto Indian women invariably used hand-loom products, and the mills left these saris severely alone. But since the boycott of foreign cloth and yarn, women have taken to mill products or khaddar, since most of the hand-looms were using foreign yarn The boycott movement has told on the weavers and large numbers of them have been thrown out of employment. In important weaving centres like Salem thousands had to give up their hereditary industry, because they persisted in using foreign yarn for their products. Perhaps, the depressed economic conditions must have aggravated their condition, but the fact remains.

**ILL-PAID LABOUR.**

As long as the weavers do not take to Indian made yarn, their depression will remain. To do them justice many of them have fallen in line with the Swadeshi movement and some have taken to khaddar weaving Khaddar weaving is not so remunerative, because the weavers have to use so very coarse yarn mostly, and there are no complicated designs in it. But on an average they earn about As. 12 to Re. 1 per day and there is a constantly growing demand for khadi from all over the country. According to the latest statistics nearly a crore worth of khaddar is likely to be produced this year, and this is a wonderful progress for such a movement. In the first place, khaddar was almost unknown in the cities until five or six years back, and to have brought about such a revolution in the mentality of the educated people in so short a time, speaks volume for the chief protagonist of the khaddar movement. There is a great future for this industry, as it is employing every day a larger and larger number of men. About the economics of khaddar, it is unnecessary to dilate here. They have been proved beyond question, argument of learned economic pundits notwithstanding. The movement is putting new life into the cottages, where famine stalked before. The spinners earn very little, but every pie that a villager earns goes to improve his standard of living, by adding a few annas to his already small income. When a new cheap charkha is invented, and the Spinners' Association has already offered a very large amount as prize for the best charkha which can produce larger quantities of yarn than the present one I am sure hand-weaving and hand-spinning will be placed on a firmer footing than now, and it will bring new life into our dying villages. It will give food to the famished villagers, and the mills will have a formidable rival in them. In India there is an unlimited number of the unemployed, and the most important problem is to find some employment for them in spare time, in their own homes and villages. The new khaddar industry is now doing this work, but it has only touched the fringe of the problem, and a good deal more requires to be accomplished.

**GOVERNMENTS' MISERLINESS.**

However, I have to take the industry as it is. Most of the hand-looms in this country are throw-shuttle-looms, and they are of cheap simple construction. The output of the fly-shuttle loom is fifty per cent. more than of the throw-shuttle, and it is here that the Director of Industries can do much propaganda work to introduce the new contraption. Some work has been done already, but for want of funds the Director of Industries had to hold back. It is computed that about 8 to 10 lakhs of people are engaged in the cotton weaving and spinning industry in this Presidency alone, and there is much room for improvement, and surely the Government should give some thought to their interest. The Government should provide larger sums than this paltry Rs. 140,000 for experiments and demonstrations. The few demonstrations that are held in the weaving centres from time to time are not enough for the purpose.

What the Presidency wants is not only the keeping alive of the hand-loom industry, but its further expansion in all directions. It is the only cottage industry for whose products there is a universal demand and in spite of keen foreign competition it has managed to survive, though it is in a dilapidated condition just now. There is only one small weaving institute in the Presidency where advanced hand-weaving is taught; there are a couple of schools for the "bona fide" weavers, meaning those whose hereditary profession is weaving, and that is all the Department of Industries has done all these years for this most important industry. The blame is not that of the Director, for he has no funds. The total budget of the Presidency amounts to over 14 crores, and surely the Government can spare a little more than the beggarly Rs. 140,000 which it now spends in developing the industries of this great Presidency.

**LEGISLATORS' DUTY.**

The public have been hearing of a deficit budget for a number of years, but the Government adventures in the way of spending peoples' money have not yet diminished. The weaving industry is one of the important industries in the Presidency and in the interests of the people it should be encouraged as much as possible. The drooping spirits of the weavers require to be revived with a little help and encouragement. The Budget time is coming, and the Presidency is faced with a deficit in the neighbourhood of three crores, if anything. But deficit or no deficit the primary needs of the poor people must be met, for it is they who keep the Government going. Economic discontent is spreading in the land. Deficit budgets have not encouraged the Governor to cut down his huge establishments in the three places, or Government Houses as they are called, nor has he dispensed with his band and bodyguard, which we are told, is required to "stir the imagination of an oriental people". Those days are gone, when starving people could be satisfied with these empty pomps. They want food, and lathi charges stir their imagination more than anything else. It is up to the members of the legislature particularly the representatives of the backward classes who are never tired of supporting the Government, to press forward the claims of this department on behalf of the weavers of this Presidency.

# NOTES OF THE DAY

**Who Shall Decide?**

When their own Treaty Rights are concerned, the Indian Princes are in desperate haste to safeguard those rights by spending lakhs of the taxpayers' money. But when their subjects demand a recognition of their fundamental rights, a Prince like the Maharaja of Bikaner has the temerity to say: "We shall know how and when to adjust our system to any changing conditions, but we will do it in our own time and in our own way." However, as the people's interests are also at stake and as after all they pay the taxes, they must and will have some voice in choosing the way and also the time for it. The Sankey Scheme would be a colossal fraud if even British Indians become party to leaving millions of State subjects to the tender mercies of autocrats.

**Locker-Lampson's Anxiety.**

Protesting against the issue of the Indian Loan Mr. Locker-Lampson exclaimed in the House of Commons that "British credit is used in a country where there is no law and order". The gallant Tory M. P. had evidently not been reading very carefully the provisionally late lamented "Government of India's appreciation of the situation in India". Or is it that the dope supplied by the bureaucracy was too unpalatable even to its friends and patrons, the Tory die-hards? But whatever it may be, it will do Mr. Locker-Lampson's heart good to read the Bombay Government's communique on Borsad. He will be pleased to find that thanks to the efficiency of the guardians of peace, law and order—to say nothing of life and property—although threatened by such a dangerous force as unarmed women, are both safe.

**New Patna Publication.**

In these days of the Press Ordinance, the emergence of a new journal must arouse mixed feelings. But we welcome our new contemporary the "Indian Nation" which made its first appearance in Patna on Monday evening. A former editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette" was to have been its editor, but he retired owing to the policy of the paper not being exactly acceptable to him. It is a whole-hearted supporter of the Round Table Conference and the declaration of the Premier which it regards as momentous and epoch-making. As to its policy the "Indian Nation" will pursue "an independent policy, free from subservience either to Government or to any party or body." It is well printed and well brought out.

**War On "Search-light".**

But while we welcome the birth of the new, it is our unfortunate duty to deplore the exit of an old contemporary. The "Search-light" of Patna had won a place in the front rank of Indian nationalist journalism. Its robust attitude and its unfaltering devotion to the cause of India are well-known. It is now paying the penalty of patriotism. A security of Rs. 3,000 was demanded by the Government of Behar and Orissa on Tuesday and, according to a Press message our contemporary has had to cease publication. It is perhaps useless to dwell on the significance of the recrudescence of the campaign against the Press, specially side by side with protestations of a change of heart. But we do hope that our contemporary has only temporarily suspended publication. For the gap that its disappearance has created cannot be filled.

**Lathi Raj In Madras.**

Lathi Raj seems to have been a regular feature of civic life in Madras. Hardly a day passes without its tale of some volunteers severely injured by the police. The "Hindu" of the 9th instant contains a number of letters from respectable witnesses regarding the merciless use of the lathi. To take one typical letter, Mr. [illegible] Suryaprakash Rao, an Ad[illegible] and an eye-witness, states in the course of his letter: "There were about eight police constables to disperse an unlawful assembly of one man who was forcibly necked down, beaten violently with lathis on the knee-caps and other joints besides being kicked violently with ammunition boots. He was dragged across the road with his head trailing on the ground." Commenting on the incident the writer says that "if, as the authorities claim, this is gentle force one is at a loss to comprehend what actual force will be like." He concludes by suggesting that it is the duty of the authorities to hold an enquiry into such cases of "manifest high-handedness". Our unsophisticated [illegible] may soon comprehend what actual force is like: now the highest authorities like the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are agreed that the police can do no wrong. We would only add that while it is the duty of Government to see that the people are not harrassed, it is ten thousand times the duty of the people to stiffen the boycott of British cloth.

# "Flippant And Highly Offensive"

—:0:—

## CONFLICTING OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON BORSAD

## INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER DEMANDS INQUIRY FROM GOVT.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to the secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The painful attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the brutal assaults which were alleged to have been committed by the Police in Borsad against a procession of women. In this connection, they have also read the two Press Notes issued by the Director of Information.

"HIGHLY OFFENSIVE"

In the first place, my Committee take strong exception to the tone of the second Press Note which is flippant and undignified, and is insulting in the suggestion that "no ears were shocked by anything said at that time," and highly offensive in the allegation without any evidence that "women freely indulged in abuse and insulting gestures." They are constrained to say that, looking to the statements issued by the women victims themselves and attested by ladies of eminently respectable position, as also the statements in the Press, the Press Notes issued by the Director of Information are not at all convincing The incident which happened at Borsad is, from all the reports, notoriously unique in the alleged manifestation of violence and brutality towards women.

CONFLICTING OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

It appears that in the procession of about 1500 women a large number of them were belaboured by lathis on all parts of their bodies, including their heads; kicked by boats and struck by muskets on even the tenderest parts of their bodies. The first Press Note mentioned that "only 21 persons were injured," and that "none of them were seriously injured or had any injuries except bruises." While the second Press Note contents itself with remarking that the estimate of 200 "must be greatly exagerated." It does not, however, give any exact figure. The first Press Note also makes no reply to the statement that the procession was neither banned nor illegal; yet it proceeds to give the serious news that "had action been delayed any longer, it is certain that serious trouble would have arisen that would inevitably involve the use of fire arms." The second Press Note makes the general statement that "there was however no need for any such order, since as has been stated, it was wellknown to the people of Borsad that for months past no such procession had been allowed. Does this mean that Government have decided to set aside all laws and regulations in connection with processions and public meetings and that the Executive are at liberty to take the law in to their own hands?

ON THE FACE OF IT——!

The procession of women was entirely peaceful and non-violent. To justify apparently the brutal conduct of the Police, the second Press Note makes the assumption that "it had been bruited abut for a day or two before January 21, that the male population was arming itself for a concerted attack on the Police and on the day in question there was an unusual gathering of men armed with bill-hooks, lathis and knives in the town." If these statements are correct, one wonders how there is not reported any attack on the Police though the latter beat and abused women.

The Committee, however, have no desire to enter into a detailed controversy with regard to the Press Notes. Very allegations have been made by most respectable and disinterested people, and they and the women who have suffered severe injuries and worse insults, demand an inquiry. It is necessary for the good name of Government, if not for anything else, that all these highly regrettable incidents should be inquired into by an impartial judicial Committee. My Committee are of opinion that the only honourable course for Government is to accept such an inquiry which will bring out the true facts of this tragedy.

## COMMUNIQUE NO 2 ON BORSAD

—:0:—

### Bhaskar Patel's Protest

No
cir
Bhasker Patel, M.D.,
ress note regarding
Borsad affair
the
issue
Directo
Bombay
expectation. This time it is more than a mere white wash it is a gross misrepresentation in many respects.

I am saying this so far as the medical report is concerned; which I would discuss briefly.

2. I am thankful that the Director of Information, Bombay admits his error regarding the distance between the two towns concerned I mean Borsad and Bhadran. He further admits that the road between the said towns is "in a fairly good order." But it is beyond his imagination to understand that one case of fracture and two of dislocation detected by me, not some days later as he thinks, but within 48 hours of the occurence, could be safely carried to their destinations even though there was a "well run dispensary at Borsad" to which I shall have to refer shortly.

By lucidly describing the distance between the two towns and mentioning the absence of proper ambulance conveyance an attempt is made to persuade the public to believe that there could be no cases of serious injuries transported to Bhadran. I regret to note that he has no other proof to deny the statement issued by me.

3. He has supplied the public a list of casualties with their names and nature of injuries at the end of which some notes on some cases are attached. Out of 10 Ladies "admitted" in the Hospital 5 were already discharged at 5-30 from the hospital and were brought to the Station, which he admits in his notes.

### TO PROTEST AGAINST POLICE EXCESSES AT BORSAD

—:0:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

To protest against the Police excess at Borsad when a women's procession was attacked with lathis, there will be a public meeting to-day at Brahmin Sabha Hall at 3 p.m.

The requisition for the meeting is signed by Mrs. Laxmibai Gokhale, Mrs. Annapunabai Deshmukh, Mrs. Gauribai Khadilkar and other ladies.

Out of these I found four ladies at Bhadran Hospital at 8 p.m. on 23rd one of whom No. 17 was suffering severely from abdominal pain due to lathi blows.

4. In the second para of the notes attached to the list he informs us that Cases No. 16 to 21 were brought but no attention was paid to them except that they were noted down.

They were neither examined nor treated No. 17 referred to above being one of them and as they were left to themselves on the station, they were carried to Bhadran by the volunteers.

This would, clearly show how the "well-run dispensary at Borsad" as the Government communique puts it, rendered help to the injured women and I leave it to the public to judge it for themselves what sort of "subsequent good conduct" as mentioned in the communique was shown by the police.

## ASSAULT ON A WOMAN IN DELICATE STATE OF HEALTH

—:0:—

### Director Of Information's Contradiction

The Director of Information, writes:—

In the Press Note issued on Monday last it was pointed out that the Borsad procession had as its object to protest against the alleged ill-treatment of women by the police on two occassions, one of these occassions being an assault on a pregnant woman named Bai Diwali of Kathana. The Press Note stated that nothing was known of this incident to the authorities: they had not heard of it and no complaint had been made either to the Magestrate or to the police and there was no reason to believe the story to be true. Further enquires show that the story is, in fact, not only untrue but a deliberate invention typical of those which are being circulated in pursuance of the campaign against the collection of land revenue and to induce people to leave their homes. There is no woman of that name in the village who has been asked to pay land revenue or who has been a Satyagrahi or who has been assaulted, nor has any other woman of the village been assaulted. The village is one which has taken no active part in the civil disobedience movement and has paid up its first instalment of land revenue.

## "TRUST INDIA FULLY TO GOVERN HERSELF."

(Continued from page 1.)

lence. It is inevitable, when you have such a situation, that there should be deeds of violence. The miracle is that you could have had a mass movement of the kind with such little violence, with such acceptance of the philosophy of Gandhi and with such an amazing expression of the non-violence which is behind it. I challenge whoever speaks for the Government to deny that of the 60,000 men and women who are now in Indian gaols at least 55,000 of them have not even been charged with violence. They are there merely for demonstrating the right to speak, the right to hold meetings, the right to hold processions, the right to take part in the picketing of shops and in hundreds or so rights of that character against which the charge of violence has never been made. If the Government desire any hope of co-operation in the settlement of the Indian problem from the Indian National Congress, I beg whoever speaks from the Front Bench to-night to remove the unfortunate impression which the words of the Prime Minister have caused.

RELEASE OF FOLLOWERS ESSENTIAL

I proceed to urge that if there is to be any settlement of this problem, contact with and participation of the Congress representatives is absolutely essential. May I voice the heartiest welcome of the fact that Mr. Gandhi and certain Indian leaders have now been released. Jawharlal Nehru—a Socialist comrade of ours, who has been in our homes, who is our friend, and of whom we felt every moment that he has been in gaol in India at a moment when part of our own personalities has been in prison—the great Indian poetess Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Vallabhbhai Patel, the heroic figure representing the peasants of Bordoli, have been released. May I beg the Government, if they really want the Congress to participate in discussions which will lead to a solution of the Indian problem, to go much beyond the release of the leaders. I say to them, do you really believe that Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Vallabhbhai Patel will consent to negotiate with you while their 60,000 followers remain in Indian gaols? Are you going to adopt the policy of releasing the leaders, who are in positions of privilege, whose names are known, and leave the peasants and the workers in Indian gaols? Do you imagine for one moment that in such circumstances the leaders will be prepared to negotiate with you?

I ask the Government to do the big and bold thing. I ask them to open the prison doors to every political offender in India. I ask them to take an action which will create a new spirit in India, where negotiation and agreement may be possible. I say to the Government desiring that that agreement may be brought about that unless they will have the courage to act in that big way they may release the leaders of India, temporarily, but they will not be able to reach a settlement of the Indian problem with those leaders whilst their followers remain in prison.

THE "MEERUT" ACCUSED

I want to make particular reference to certain persons in India who have now been 20 months in prison, and whose trial is not over. I refer to the prisoners involved in the so-called Meerut Conspiracy Case. I have read the charges against those prisoners very carefully, and I say there is not a title of evidence in the case for the prosecution which justifies the retention of these men for one single further day in prison. They are charged because they have been concerned in forming a workers' and peasants' party in India. That party, admittedly, had Communist initiative, but its programme is a modified programme, and many other than Communists have been engaged in it. I would suggest that when the Government are considering the case for an amnesty of Indian political prisoners they should not only have in mind the prisoners who have been sentenced during the course of the civil disturbance campaign, but they should think of the Meerut prisoners, and of the prisoners of 1919, and that they should release entirely from Indian gaols all men and women who are there for political or trade union offences.

UNDEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION

As a further contribution to Government policy that would bring about a solution of the Indian problem, I would urge that during the last two years a new mass democratic movement has been arising in India and that any Constitution which will operate in India must express that new movement. That movement has been sweeping aside communal differences and caste differences. Through it the women of India have broken through their solution and won a freedom which they have never won before. Unless that movement is reflected in any new Constitution in India it is bound to make that Constitution inoperative. I suggest that so far as the prposals of the Round Table Conference are known they do not in actual fact give an opportunity to this new vital force in India to find reflection in the new Constitution.

Let us, for example, look at the Federal Government which is to be established. I know that the proportions of the representation are not yet settled, but it is likely that the Princes and the representatives of the Princes will number from 125 to 150 of the 450 members of that Federal Government. The retention in office of the Executive is to depend upon a two-thirds voice in joint session of the bodies forming the Federal Government, and that means that the Princes and a few members of the Upper House in the Federal Government will be the real determining factor as to whether the Executive shall continue in office or not. That is a formidable force against the new democratic force which has arisen in India, and there is a great danger that, while you may be abolishing the official and nominated members, the Princes and those whom they represent with few members of the Upper House, will form a larger section and will be a still greater obstacle to the expression of democratic views and of democratic beliefs than the Indian legislature.

VERY LIMITED FRANCHISE.

I would point also to the very limited franchise which is suggested for the new form of government. Within our own Labour movement, when many of us have demanded self-government for India, the retort has always been that a self-governing India would only represent the landlord and capitalist classes, and that they would exploit the workers more severely than had been the case under British rule. Yet the very members of our party who have opposed those of us who have been advocating self-government for India are now proposing a form of self-government which places nearly all the power in India in the hands of the landlord, capitalist and professional classes.

AGAINST THE MASSES.

It is suggested that the franchise should be extended to 25 per cent. of the adult population, and it may fall to a minimum of 10 per cent. There is to be special representation of the landlord and the commercial classes. Despite the vital movement which is arising from the masses of the people, the opinions of the peasants and industrial workers in a constitution of this kind, will find no expression, and a conflict between the new movement and the constitution is bound to occur. The Prime Minister has said that the reservations are only in the background, but if that conflict occurs these reservations will have to be operative and British intervention will again be used against the masses of the people who are going forward to political, social and economic liberty. About the reservations I will only say this, that despite all that has been said about them they do represent a distrust of the capacity of Indians to govern themselves. Instead of these reservations I suggest that India should be fully and completely trusted to govern herself, and that within that representation we could work out mutual agreements which deal with the interests and considerations that are involved.

RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

I am confident that ultimately this country will have to recognise the right of India to full self-government and self-determination, and I mean by that not only the right to decide what form of Government India shall have within the British Empire but the right to claim absolute independence. We may shut our eyes to the development of that opinion, but it represents the new forces which have arisen in India. It is true, as Mr. Churchill has said, that no Empire has yet been dissolved by a willing abdication of the power that is supreme. Empires in the past have always been overthrown either by the revolt of the subject nation or the revolt of the subject class in the centre of the Empire itself. I had hoped that the Labour and Socialist movement in this country would inaugurate a new era in which Imperialism would be dissolved not by the forces of revolt, but where Labour in this country would co-operate with the subject peoples in bringing about freedom and independence. If that is our object and our goal history will give us greater honour than if we pursue the alternative policy of seeking to repress people who have seen freedom and who desire freedom. In the long run nothing that can be done will prevent them realising that freedom.

## PARDI PROVES ANOTHER BARDOLI

—:0:—

### Patel's Protest Against Attachment

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 10.

Pardi taluka has proved another Bardoli. Government are now taking drastic steps to curb the movement. Arrests of the chief workers of the taluka and serving of Chawthai Notices are resorted to.

VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

A band of police visited the village of Vaghchhipa on 9th instant to attach the property of the Satyagrahis. The volunteers on guard at an elevated place, saw the band coming, and warned the people of the village by beating of a drum, upon which every house was closed and the police had to return empty-handed. All the houses are locked in the village. Nine peasants of this village have been served with Chowthai Notices. Nobody has paid heed to the proclamation of the Talati for paying the tax.

A PATEL'S PROTEST

At a village named Palasana, the Talati, accompanied by the Patel of the village went to the house of Sjt. D. Jivan for collecting revenue. The Talati took a buffalo into his charge for the sake of few rupees. The Patel who saw this mode of japti was moved very much and is reported to have said: "If this is your way of attachment, well, I would rather resign my post". The buffalo was then let loose.

Dandi broke the salt act "en masse" for the second time. A huge crowd of villagers, brought nearly 75 mds. of salt in the presence of the police guard.

INDEPENDENCE WEEK.

The first day of the "Independence week", arranged in the Chikhali Taluka was celebrated as the "Charkha" day. Before the beginning of the celebration the police under Mr. Antia raided four places and arrested Sjts. Dhirubhai Desai and Thkorbhai Desai the Editor and publisher respectively of the "Chikhali Ran-Rang" Patrika.

JUNIOR SARDAR.

Sjt. Jugatram Dave, the Junior Sardar of Bardoli was sentenced to three months plus two months R. I., the sentence to run concurrently He was offered "B" class by the Magistrate; but Sjt. Jugatrambhai requested that he should be placed in "C", as he holds the classification to be a sham. His request was granted and he was placed in "C" class.

WANTED A PATEL.

The Mamlatdar of Chouryasi taluka had gone to Budia on 6th instant to see if any body was willing to act as the Patel of the village. The Ex-Patel was quite firm and refused to accept the Patelship. Nobody else came forward and the Mamlatdar had to go away disappointed.

## SUCCESSFUL PICKETING IN GOKAK

—:0:—

Cycle Attached Owner To Sue

### CONGRESS LEADERS RELEASE IMPETUS TO MOVEMENT

GADAG CITY, Feb. 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sjt. Anantrao Jalihal, foremost Congress leader of this place returned from jail to-day. The Congress movement has had a new impetus from his release. Dr. Huilgol, another prominent, Congress leader, while passing a police station on a friend's cycle was called by police and the cycle was attached without 'panchnama' for recovery of a fine though the doctor had served his full term of imprisonment including default in lieu of the sentence. It is learnt that the owner of the cycle is launched legal proceedings. Boycott and picketing are very intense here. Picketing against Gokak yarn was resorted to near Railway Goods Shed. Bales were not allowed out. The picketing was so effective that the owner rebooked his bales.

## SAUGOR'S NINTH DICTATOR

—:0:—

Mrs. Yamu Tai Thakur

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Feb. 9.

Mrs. Yamutai Thakur a devoted Congress worker and the Lady Superintendent of the local well-known Mahila Vidyalaya, it is understood, has temporarily accepted the "dictator-ship" of the "Saugor War Council" in succession to Mr. Prabha Shanker. Mrs. Thakur comes from a high and very respectable Sheorey family, and her various activities are well-known. She is a cultured lady, who has done much for the social uplift and the education of girls in this district.

## LADIES PICKETING IN NAGPUR

—:0:—

### Several Arrests Made

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 11.

Vigorous picketing was again commenced at Nagpur and women are active in making the merchants come to terms. Ladies from respectable families are seen picketing the shops in Hansapuri where some shop-keepers have begun to sell foreign cloth. 15 arrests were made at Kamptee while picketing. Liquor shop propagandists are imprisoned at Mouda for delivering speeches.

Two thousand persons visited the Swadeshi Bazar organised by the "War Council" and lectures are delivered every day.

## "SCHUSTER, A GREATER NATIONALIST THAN AN INDIAN"

— B. Das

—:0:—

### Finance Member Pats B. Das For "Good Work"

### MUTUAL ADULATION DAY IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to transact official business. The first Burmese elected member to be sworn in since the beginning of the Session was U Tun Aung who was cheered by all sides of the House.

Replying to Mr. B. Das, Mr. Parsons said that the Government had received the report of the Committee of Kangra Valley Railway Project. The assessment of personal responsibility was at present under the consideration of the Government and the Report would be placed in the library when conclusions had been reached.

Maulvi Muhamed Yakub asked whether Miss Macdermot was compelled to pay for hospital treatment and to forego her salary for absence during treatment of wound sustained when an attempt was made on the life of the Punjab Governor and whether the Government proposed to remedy the loss. Sir Fazli Hussain replied that the Hon'ble Member's information was altogether incorrect.

HOW MANY INDIANS?

Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. B. Das said that 367 Europeans and 69 Indians were employed in the office of the High Commissioner for India in London.

Mr. Reddy: How many are Anglo-Indians among the Indian employees?

Sir George Rainy: I will require notice of the question.

Mr Joshi: Do Indians there draw overseas pay?

Sir George Rainy: I will require notice of that too.

LATE SIR J. JEEJIBHOY.

Sir George Rainy, the leader of the House, moving a resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said that the deceased had been a member of the First Assembly when he was elected as Deputy President of the Assembly and conducted the proceedings of the House in a dignified and impartial manner. He requested the Chair to send condolences on behalf of the Assembly to the family of the deceased.

The motion was supported by Sir H. S. Gour, Messrs. Yakub, Kabiruddin Ahmed, and Shahani.

The President associating himself with the resolution said that he knew Sir Jamsetji very intimately. The deceased was ever ready to serve the cause he took upon himself.

MERCHANT SHIPPING AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir George Rainy then presented the Select Committee reports on Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill and Bills to Foster Gold Thread Industry in India and give protection to Steel Industry.

ELECTION TO DELHI UNIVERSITY COURT.

Sir Fazil Hussain moved the election of four elected members to the Court of the Delhi University.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposing the resolution felt that the Education Member was trying to encroach upon some of the privileges of the elected members of the House.

Mr. C. C. Biswas held that the resolution did not amount to any curtailment of the rights of elected members.

Mr. B. Das urged the Government (? Not) to go beyond the conventions and procedure laid down in the House and wanted the Government to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. K. Ahmed felt that it was opposition for the sake of opposition, otherwise, the resolution was quite in order.

Sir H. S. Gour raised a specific point of order. He said that the Delhi University Act provided for self-contained procedure for election to the Court of University. That being the case the resolution before the House was *ultra vires* for the House might amend the resolution which might contravene the provisions of the Delhi University Act. Thirdly he urged that the members of the Executive Council could only bring forward Government business and not anything which affected the privileges of the members of the House and lastly the procedure proposed in the resolution had never been adopted before in the Assembly in the past.

The President giving his ruling said that his predecessor Mr. Patel's ruling on the subject was that the election should be held by the House as in the case of the Public Accounts Committee and that an appropriate motion, therefore, should be made by the Government Member in charge of the subject. (Official Applause). He ruled Sir H. S. Gour's point out of order.

"AUGUST AUTHORITY OF MR. PATEL."

Sir Fazli Hussain felt surprised that in this extremely innocent motion fiendish schemes and conspiracies were feared. He did not know that the resolution had the support of the August Authority of Mr. Patel in whose charge the privileges of the House were always safe and prospered. He had no wish to encroach on the privileges of the House.

The motion was then agreed to.

SCHUSTER BLAMES ILL-LUCK.

Sir George Schuster moved the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee Report and said that ill-luck had been doging the discussion of the report. Last year it could not be taken up while in Simla. It was postponed because members' mind were busy with other matters and so also to-day members' minds were busy with other subjects of compelling interest but a discussion of the report was the most important part of the Assembly's work and it would be more so in the years to come. The Government's function was really more to listen than to make speeches.

GREATER NATIONALIST THAN AN INDIAN.

Mr. B. Das paid a high tribute to the Finance Member's impartiality as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and his fairness and strict financial control. In the matter of economy Sir George Schuster was a greater Nationalist than many Indians. They had established conventions which resulted in a better conduct of the Public Accounts and he referred to many recommendations of the Committee especially regarding Railway Accounts.

POSTAL DEPT. NOT PAYING ONE.

Dr. Ziauddin felt that things were not quite correct in Posts and Telegraphs Department so also in anairs of P. W. D. Post Office was not an earning department in India and Indian States, he urged, should be made partners in the profit and loss of the Department. Dr. Ziauddin criticised the Railway Board which he said had lost its reputation for efficiency. He said the Finance Department should exercise greater vigilance over the Estimates of the Railway Board. The speaker criticised the huge expenditure on Railway Publicity.

Prof. Shahni urged more effective control over non-voted expenditure.

SCHUSTER PATS B. DAS BACK

Sir George Schuster promised fullest consideration of all points raised and referred appreciatively to the good work done by Mr. Das on the Committee. He assured the House that rigid control was being maintained over capital expenditure, particularly Railways, and said that the question of financial relations between the Central Government and the Provinces would be considered when the new Constitution was discussed. The Finance Member explained how much more difficult it was to control capital expenditure than budgetary expenditure and said that several countries in the world had got into difficulties owing to insufficient control over borrowing programme and in their relying too much on borrowed money to meet unproductive expenditure. India had always had a very high standard in these matters. There was no country in the world whose public debt was so well covered by assets which brought money to meet interest charged to expenditure.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

### R.T.C. PAPERS PLACED ON ASSEMBLY TABLE.

—:0:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Sir George Rainy placed on the table of the Assembly to-day the first part of the papers placed on the table of the British Parliament in connection with the proceedings of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

:o:

## BOMBAY AND JAPAN BUYING IN LIVERPOOL

### Strength Of Wall-Street And Short Covering

### RATHER TOO RAPID IMPROVEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

It is after a long time that American cotton markets showed strong tone with active buying particularly from Bombay and Japan. This sudden improvement has resulted in scarcity of contracts and improvement in U. S. A. Textile trade is taken as a favourable indication of a general improvement. However in Europe the cotton textile trade is experiencing fresh difficulties. South is holding enough cotton and unfavourable development or absence of demand is likely to induce heavy offerings. It appears that the present rise is too rapid and we think its unsafe to follow.

NEW YORK.

:o:

The New York cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 15 points on higher Liverpool advices. Scattered liquidation was easily absorbed and a further advance was recorded on the strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts. The market closed at a rise of 22 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.90 c.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 21 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 22 points to 10.60 c.

LIVERPOOL AMERICANS.

Large buying orders from Bombay operators were freely talked on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange before opening and it was only after paying 5 points more business was started. Later on there was some Japanese buying and the session after remaining firm closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 5.77d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL INDIANS.

Indian cotton futures ring had a sympathetic effect. Prices ruled rather firm and closed at a rise of 8 points with May 4.59 and July 4.69d.

LIVERPOOL EGYPTIANS.

The Egyptian cotton futures market was firm and in the absence of any selling, prices recorded a sharp rise on Alexandria buying. Sakels closed 21 to 23 points higher and Uppers 12 to 11 points. In Alexandria March Sakel advanced 38 points to 17.34 and Upper February rose 12 points to 12.13.

REASONS BEHIND RISE.

:o:

Messrs. Langley and Co. state under date 9th February:—

A much better tone has been in evidence during the week under review and prices are roughly a quarter of a cent higher. Generally better textile reports and improved trade buying and fixing have been the chief causes of the firmness. The better feeling as to the Indian political outlook has led to an improved demand for contracts, both in Liverpool and New York, and disclosed a marked shortage of sellers. While the improved trade demand has been mainly for growths of cotton other than American, this has necessitated the lifting of hedges in New York and Liverpool as these two markets, for many months, have taken the weight of sales against all varieties of "outsiders". Just as these outside styles of cotton were primarily responsible for the reduced takings of Americans and thus contributed their share to the drastic decline in American values, so now they are beginning to influence these values in the other direction. Their cheapness relative to Americans, over the last eight to ten months has led to a much larger offtake and, as visible supplies have shrunk, their parity with Americans has steadily advanced until the latter now compares very favourably. Signs are not lacking that the trade is once again swinging back to Americans and we think there is every reason to expect an appreciable improvement in the consumption of them at the expense of outsiders during the remaining half of the season. Better New York Stock Markets are an encouraging sign and a welcome one and our opinion remains unchanged in advising purchases preferably in the Liverpool market.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.81 (2-03 p.m.); Lowest 10.69 (10-49 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents cabled on the 10th instant as under:—

9 a.m.—New York cables: Mill margins in United States decreased slightly. Cloth sales by Mills during January are greater than actual production. In England, current rate of Mill activity estimated 30 per cent of normal. In France and Germany, activity of Mills tends downward. In Italy and Japan, prices of Standard cloths advance slowly.

11-15 a.m.—Liverpool: Some Bombay buying; also favourable textile figures from New York.

4-30 p.m.—New York cables: Textile improvement reflected in increased trade buying, strength of securities also factor inducing scattered covering, March liquidation fairly heavy but well taken by Spot-houses, offerings otherwise light, South apparently still holding. Acts higher but would await set-back before buying.

9 p.m.—New York market advanced on general buying and continued scarcity of contracts. Lancashire dispute unchanged.

Another of the Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"More hopeful feeling trade circles America."

Reuter's cable: New York market opened firm on higher Liverpool and advanced further on strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.83; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 205 equal to 4.65. Difference 118 points equal to Rs. 51

New York May (Close) 11.06 equal to 5.53; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 205 equal to 4.65. Difference 28 points equal to Rs 39

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): May 61, October 52 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends.—

Liverpool.—New York cables, stock market firmer. Distinct improvement trade.

New York.—Sentiment is increasingly bullish due to generally better feeling. Favourable technical condition of market. Better cloth markets and strength of outside markets. Market has gained many friends and we believe it can be bought on all recessions for the time being but in the long run market will be mainly dependent on statistics which has not improved.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

March 4s. 6-1½d. up 1-1½d.
May 4s. 5-5/8d. up 1-1½d.
July 4s. 7-1/4d. up 1-3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

March Dols. 78-3/4 up 3/4.
May Dols. 82-7/8 up 3/4.
July Dols. 74-1/2 up 2-1/8.

Prices declined on favourable weather in South-west bearish Broad Street World visible supply and later advanced on active covering by "shorts" and strength of Winnipeg market. Closed firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

March 10.92 —2.
April 10.92 —4.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 137 up 8.
July 137 —9.
September 144 —1.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.80 + .22 |
| May | 11.03 + .20 |
| July | 11.31 + .20 |
| October | 11.53 + .21 |
| December | 11.79 + .21 |
| Middling Spot | 10.90 + .20 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.83 + .21 |
| May | 11.03 + .19 |
| Middling Spot | 10.60 + .22 |

:o:

New York, Feb. 10.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.79 |
| May | 10.97 |
| July | 11.20 |

New York: Noon Call—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.73 |
| May | 10.99 |
| July | 11.21 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 8.76 |
| May | 8.84 |
| July | 8.97 |
| September | 9.13 |
| October | 9.21 |
| November | 9.23 |
| January | 9.43 |
| Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot | 9.25 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

:o:

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The local cotton market was again full of bullish enthusiasm created by unbounded rumours about Exchange Ratio. Prices were driven up and considerable excitements prevailed. Prices were expected to open at Rs. 205 and the market after opening at Rs. 204-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery improved to Rs. 206. Rumours about Exchange Ratio influenced further buying and prices were pushed up to Rs. 209. There were no sellers of cotton and scarcity of contracts was responsible for rapid rise. Liverpool was due to open at a rise of 4 to 5 points, but it opened at a rise of 11 points believed on Bombay buying. Later on prices collapsed to Rs. 706/8 on reports of no change in Exchange. Towards the close there was some recovery and prices were as under:—

Broach A-M. 207/8
Broach J-A 215/8
Oomra March 171
Oomra May 173
Bengal March 158
Bengal May 160/

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| Quality. | Fine | Average. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 165 | 155 |
| Bengal Fine | 160 | 150 |
| Bengal F.G. | 155 | 145 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 160 | 150 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 155 | 145 |
| Wardha-Hignt Fine | 180 | 175 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 185 | 175 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 175 | 170 |
| Arvi Fine | 175 | 170 |
| Amraoti Fine | 170 | 165 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 170 | 165 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 165 | 160 |
| Khandesh Fine | 165 | 160 |
| Muthia | 160 | 155 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

200 Moon Mill Sujalpur 196
200 Bombay & Co. Hapur 165½
120 Vasanji Mavji Barwaha 177
107 Mohabhai Nathoo, Shegaon 172½
204 Do. Ellichpur 174½
110 Narshinagshi Karanja 162½
100 Do. Do. 168
100 Do. Murtizapur 169
64 G G Kesha & Co. Jamner 163
100 Volkart Bros. Wohu 167
138 Toyomankwa Bolda 169
103 Do. Palej 214½
201 Gill & Co. Dhamungaon 171½
109 Bombay & Co. Nandgaon 156

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/3 Lowest Rs. 32/2/6 Closing Rs. 33/6/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb Opening Rs. 28/15/6 Highest Rs. 29/7 Closing Rs. 29/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/9 Highest Rs. 31/3 Lowest Rs. 30/8 Closing Rs. 31/6

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Linseed May | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Castorseed | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Cottonseed | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Teelseed | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Mawraseed | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Myrabolams | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed | 11 | 6 | 0 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| F. P. Bales. | 1930-31 | 1929.30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 10-2-31 | 7554000 | 7496000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 10-2-31 | 26000 | 14000 |
| Exports to date 10-2-31 | 4675000 | 5169000 |
| Stock at Ports 6-2.31 | 4025000 | 2340000 |
| Stock Interior Town 6-2.31 | 1627000 | 1356000 |
| Stock Liverpool 6-2.31 | 1108000 | 1002000 |
| Quantity in Sight 6-2-31 | 11126000 | 12013000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 6-2-31 | 6279000 | 8033000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| February | | 5.65 + .03 |
| March | 5.63 | 5.70 + .09 |
| April | | 5.74 + .08 |
| May | 5.77 | 5.79 + .03 |
| June | | 5.84 + .03 |
| July | 5.88 | 5.90 + .05 |
| August | | 5.94 + .09 |
| September | | 5.97 + .08 |
| October | 5.99 | 6.01 + .03 |
| November | | 6.05 + .03 |
| December | | 6.09 + .07 |
| January 1932 | 6.09 | 6.11 + .07 |
| February 1932 | | 6.15 + .07 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.77 + .05 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Estimated Spot Sales 3,000 bales.
Sales for Exports 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.42 |
| Broach, Fine (Good Staple) | 4.62 |
| Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.82 |
| Oomra, Good | 3.77 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 3.97 |
| Oomra, Fine | 4.17 |
| Bengal, Good | 3.62 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 3.77 |
| Bengal, Fine | 3.92 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 3.77 |
| Scinde, Fine | 3.92 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 4.07 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES

:o:

## QUIET BUT STEADY TONE

### Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The share market opened steady with prices at about previous closing level. The clearing passed off safely but unfavourable outlook of the political situation influenced same liquidation. Various unfounded rumours are current and while there is nothing to be relied in the general situation, prices are expected to fluctuate rapidly. Scattered selling was well absorbed and towards the close, the market showed steady tone. Business continues restricted and the political situation continues as uncertain as before. Attempts are being made for peaceful atmosphere but there being very vital questions, the task is not so easy. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 672/ and after declining to Rs. 665/ closed at Rs. 670/ Bombay Burmas and Tata Hydro shares ruled easy. There was somewhat good enquiry for Bank shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 672; 66; 68; 65; 70
Century 270; 63; 70; 68; 69
Colaba 110; 8.2
Crescent 71
Fazul 363; 59; 63
Indore 342; 46
Madhowji N. 28
Nagpur 367; 65; 63
New Great 173; 70
Pearl 242; 37; 39
Simplex 71; 68; 69
Swadeshi 286; 82; 83
Burma 485; 73; 75
Hydro 109; 8-2
Tram 120
Deff. 283; 85
Ord. 28-4; 26-14; 27.2
Bundi 13-12
Indian 190; 87
Katni Ord. 155; 54
Alcock 166; 68; 66-14

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm: Advance | 295 |
| 50 Apollo | 3-0-0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 3-12 |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 130 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 670-10 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 130 |
| 250 Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 Century | 269/6 |
| 500 Central India P. | 443-12 |
| 100 Central India | 363-12 |
| 100 Colaba | 108-2 |
| 100 Coorla | 147-8 |
| 100 Crescent | 71.4 |
| 250 Currim | 62-8 |
| 250 David | 110 |
| 250 Dawn | 510 |
| 200 E. D. Sassoon | 50 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-6-6 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 5-12 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 363-12 |
| 100 Finlay | 75 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 170 |
| 100 Gokak | 126-4 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1,405 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 346-4 |
| 100 Jamshed Pref | 60 |
| 250 Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 11-12 |
| 100 Khatau | 102-8 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 142-8 |
| 250 Laxmi | 1000 |
| 100 Madhowji | 28-12 |
| 250 Madras United | 275 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 738/12 |
| 100 Meyer Bassoon | 45 |
| 1000 Morarji | 354-6 |
| 50 Mysore | 102-8 |
| 200 New Great P. | 125-0 |
| 200 New Great | 170 |
| 100 New City | 50 |
| 250 Pabani | 128-12 |
| 250 Pearl | 239-6 |
| 100 Phoenix | 292-8 |
| 10 Premier | 1-0-0 |
| 100 Shapurji | 5-12 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1435 |
| 250 Simplex | 69-6 |
| 100 Swan | 75 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 283-12 |
| 25 Tata P. | 14 |
| 25 Tata | 80 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 567-8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1380 |
| 1000 Western | 690 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-50 Baroda | 72-0 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-14 |
| £10- 5 Eastern | 74 |
| 500 Imperial | 1167-8 |
| 500-25 Imperial Contr. | 273-12 |
| 100-50 India | 87-8 |
| 5 Union | 3-4-0 |

CEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 13-14 |
| 70 Gwalior | 66-4 |
| 250 Indian | 187-8 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 102 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 104-8 |
| 40 Katni Df. | 590 |
| 100 Katni | 154-6 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 9-12 |
| 10 Punjab | 3-14 |
| 100 Shahabad | 146-4 |

INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Jupiter P. | 8-2 |
| 15 Jupiter | 7-8 |
| 15 New India | 16-0 |
| 200,100 Oriental | 1,500 |
| 10 Vulcan | 5-8 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad | 120 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. P. | 946-4 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. | 610 |
| 50 Bom. Tram P. | 68-8 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 120-0 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 105-0 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 108.2 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1050-12 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 432-8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahm. Prantij | 805-0 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 118 |
| 100 Central Provin. | 87-8 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 91-8 |
| 100 Guzrat | 66-8 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon | 66 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 671-4 |

MINING

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Central India | 0-12-0 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 13-4 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 121-4 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 48-12 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 285.0 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 27-2 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 166-14 |
| 80 Bom. Uganda | 16-0 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 200-10 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 178-12 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 42-12 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 3-0-0 |
| 125 Bombay Burma Old | 475-10 |
| 50 Bombay Burma New | 177-8 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 109.6 |
| 15 Scindia | 7-1-0 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | Yesterday. This | year. |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | |
| Khandesh | 4,678 | 236,713 |
| Central India | 3,520 | 220,607 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2,534 | 120,401 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 327 | 56,341 |
| Berar | 7,126 | 370,782 |
| Central Provinces | 5,551 | 205,570 |
| Total Oomras | 24,236 | 1,210,414 |
| Dholera | 240 | 72,063 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 84,016 |
| Rajputana | 86 | 21,969 |
| Sind-Punjab | 99 | 31,440 |
| Broach | 451 | 14,415 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 16,833 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 3,434 |
| Cocoanada | | 16 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 88 | 13,437 |
| Persian | | 115 |
| American | | 44,157 |
| Egyptian and African | | 99,183 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 124 |
| Total | 25,200 | 1,666,675 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th Feb.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

| | Yesterday. This | year. |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | |
| Europe | 2,779 | 258,613 |
| Japan & China | 21,470 | 798,085 |
| Coast Ports | 145 | 7,579 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 61,709 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 50,544 |
| Total | 24,394 | 1,176,545 |

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Feb 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 404/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 13/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 94/ per ton.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices.—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-3-0.

London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-8-9.

Turner and Newall £1-19-3 xd.

Associated Electrical Industries £1-2-0.

Attock Oil £0-18-6.

Associated Portland Cement £1-2-6.

Underground Electric Railways £1-3-3.

Electric Supply Corpn. £2-9-0.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £1.

Beira Railways £0-14-3.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-9-0.

Marconi International Marine £1-16-10 1/2.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-2-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-5-3.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-15-7 1/2.

L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £42-10-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 11.

Malayalam Plantations £0-13-3.

British Burma Petroleum £0-4-6 xd.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate £1-7-6.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-6-6.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-7-0.

Wm. Cory and Son £3-15-0.

Market recovering from recent reaction.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 124,456 tons.

Decrease on week 46 tons.

Good Sight Is Your Most Valuable Asset.

We specialise in lenses made from the formula of the famous Scientist

The Late Sir William Crookes.

Crookes lenses are the best.
Let us Demonstrate them to you.
Consult our London Specialist
in
Visual and Ophthalmic Optics,
N. R. Dastoor, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L.
(London).

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
(The Oldest and the Original Firm of DASTOOR)
71, Esplanade Road.
Opp. The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.


MONEY MARKETS

:o:

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 mid. Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 March.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Bank Buying T T 277 1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 1/16 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 5/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 10th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.83 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.

Gold £4-4-11 1/4 9th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 9th inst. 12 5/16 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 11 15/16 9th inst. 12 3/16 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 26 3/8 9th inst. 27 1/2 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent 9th inst. 2 1/2 per cent 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/16 9th inst. 2 11/16 per cent 10th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. 3 Mos. 5½ per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 ½ per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Advance is chiefly due to Indian covering.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 4,678 |
| Central India | 3,520 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 2,534 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 327 |
| Berar | 7,126 |
| Central Provinces | 5,551 |
| Dholera | 240 |
| Rajputana | 86 |
| Sind-Punjab | 99 |
| Broach | 451 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 88 |
| Cotton | 25,200 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 19,626 |
| Linseed | 516 |
| Rape Rai & Mustardseeds | 479 |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,292 |
| Poppyseeds | 19 |
| Groundnuts | 13,455 |
| Castorseeds | 1,705 |
| Rice | 44,335 |
| Myrabollams | 2,184 |
| Cottonseeds | 20,935 |
| Mowraseeds | 12 |
| Gram | 1,941 |
| Joowar | 386 |
| Maize | 12 |
| Barley | 1,096 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 2,766 |

Lasts longer and yields many more pleasant creamy shaves.

Obtainable from all shops
AKBARALI & CO., Bazargate Street, PERRY & CO., Grant Road,
Agents:—SAHRA BLADE DEPOT.
Post Box No. 154, Bombay


GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931.36 Rs. 89-14
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/14
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/8.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/14.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71
5 per cent Bombay Municip[illegible] 1959 Rs. 88/10
6 per cent Bombay Muni[illegible] due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates:—17th February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-8-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100/3/0

Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/2 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

The Challenge

Some people are able to wake up at a given hour—their numbers are few and their sensibility to Time is not infallible. Others rely upon their servants and the arrival of 'chota hazri'—an equally unreliable procedure.

The habit of rising promptly at a set hour each morning is a good one and the WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM will enable you to give it practical effect.

The WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM is sturdily made and accurately adjusted. It keeps splendid time and sends forth its challenging note *exactly* at the time set. The case is strong and handsome, the Alarm bell is part of the case and cannot be accidentally damaged, the dial is clear and easily read.

WEST END 'JAZ' ALARM

LONG CONTINUOUS ALARM Rs.7
LONG INTERMITTENT ALARM Rs7/8
White or Black Radium Dials either Model Rs.2 Extra.

West End Watch Co.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS! ! !

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months.

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.

From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

COR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSE.

By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATE which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5-1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

Pure Swadeshi Cigarettes

Certified by The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha.

Best in taste and flavour Manufactured by the Bharat Tobacco Company and The Asiatic Tobacco Company

*Sole Agents:*

Lalubhai Jechand Shah

125, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Can send by Railway Parcel Free S. delivery.
WANTED able and honest AGENTS for big centres.

FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vaditalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
every Month from 1st to 6th
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.


# CAN IMPERIALISM SAVE BRITISH-INDIAN TRADE

## FUTURE OF BRITAINS TRADE RELATIONS WITH INDIA

III.

(BY VISHNUGUPTA.)

In the previous two articles on "Can Imperialism save British Trade in India" an attempt was made to show the trend of developments in the trade relations between India and Britain beginning for the pre-war period till the present Boycott movement. Our study has disclosed certain definite tendencies of decline in the proud place occupid by Great Britain in foreign trade of India; and it was conclusively shown that Britain's political control over India, far from helping her to promote her trade relations with India is giving a violent push to the momentum which the British trade is gathering on its downward path. Our inquiry is now to be directed to find out what would be the position of British trade with India of the near future.

ANALYSIS OF BRITISH TRADE.

Though the British trade with India forms a very large part of India's foreign trade, from the point of view of the foreign trade of Great Britain, this is comparatively not very important. In 1927 exports from Great Britain to British India were about 10.3 per cent. of the total British exports; and the imports from British India into Great Britain were 5.4 per cent. In 1913 they were 11 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively. Taking each country individually however, India, imports more British goods than any other country in the world. The table given below shows the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom for 1928.

| Name of Country | Imports from U. K. £ in millions. | Exports to U. K. £ in millions. |
|---|---|---|
| British India | 85.2 | 64.5 |
| Australia | 58 | 54.5 |
| Germany | 67 | 64 |
| U. S. A. | 68.7 | 18.7 |
| Canada | 36.6 | 57 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 47.3 |
| S. Africa | 34.5 | 25 |
| France | 42 | 61 |
| Denmark | 76.7 | 53 |
| Egypt | 11 | 26 |
| China | 15.7 | 12 |
| Japan | 14.5 | 8.7 |

It will be seen that except India, Australia and South Africa all the other countries sell more to the United Kingdom than they buy from her. It should be also noted that nearly 30 per cent of the British exports to Germany, U. S. A. and France are re-exports of colonial and foreign imports into United Kingdom. But in the case of India and the Dominions the exports from U. K. are almost entirely British produce.

We have seen that British India imports more British goods than any other country. But if we take per capita imports of British goods in the various country, we find a different story altogether. The following very interesting figures are taken from the First Report of the Imperial Economic Committee:—

| Names of the Country | Per capita purchases of British produce and manufacture. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Self-governing Dominions | 6 17 3 |
| Europe (excluding British territories & Russia) | 0 15 10 |
| U. S. A. | 0 9 6 |
| India | 0 5 8 |

The per capita purchases of British goods in the case of individual Dominions are: Canada £3-2s-0d. Australia, £10 11s. 4d. and New Zealand, £15 15s. 3d. as against India's 5s. 8d. But if India purchases per capita less British goods than other countries or other parts of the Empire, the reason is primarily India's extreme poverty. Therefore unless we bear in mind the comparative richness of the Dominions India's position in the foreign trade of Great Britain will not be properly understood. How much more. India buys from Great Britain will be realised when we remember that China buys per capita 11d. worth of British goods as compared to India's 5s. 8d. It is indeed a pity that the British people have not yet realised how greatly the best interest of Great Britain are tied up with the prosperity of India Great Britain's Trade Relations with the Dominions.

If the British have any fears that their legitimate trade with India will suffer under a politically free India, the fact that Great Britain's trade relations with the free Dominions are really prospering, aught to suffice to remove all such baseless fears. While the share of Great Britain in the total world exports has decreased from 13.94 per cent in 1913 to 11.2 per cent in 1928, the British exports to the Empire have greatly increased as will be seen from what follows:—

| Average of | Percentage British exports to Empire to total British exports. per cent. |
|---|---|
| 1904-1913 | 34.75 |
| 1922 | 47.6 |
| 1923 | 37.2 |
| 1924 | 38.5 |
| 1925 | 40.2 |
| 1926 | 45.7 |
| 1927 | 43.3 |
| 1928 | 43.8 |

India will also have many things to import from Great Britain. The long standing connections between India and Great Britain will always be a great help to Great Britain in maintaining her trade with India and a change in the nature of British Indian Government will not deprive Great Britain of the tremendous advantages which she enjoys in India as a result of the most intimate contact between the two countries.

The Future Relations to be Based on Reciprocity.

But it is as certain as anything that, whether Great Britain recognises immediately the political freedom of India or not, the trade relations between the two countries henceforth will be based only on the principle of reciprocity. India wants freedom not only in political sphere but also in the ecooomic sphere and this she could not be deprived of, for a long time by any power on earth. The other day Mr. MacDonald said in the Parliament that the Dominions have every right to consider their own economic interests first, and after that only England can put a claim of preference. The Imperial Economic Committee of Great Britain was appointed by Mr. Baldwin in 1924 in order to devise means of developing Empire trade and to preference to the Colonial produce in the home market of Great Britain. It is strange that though India imports from England than any other country or Dominion, she finds absolutely no place in that scheme. Nothing has been done by Britain by way of giving reciprocal advantage to India. In the first place, India must be free like other Dominions to adopt her own economic policy, which will best serve her own interests and then she will be ready to consider any proposals of giving preference to Great Britain on the basis mutual advantages. Industrialisation of India will not necessarily reduce British trade with India, but on the contrary will increase it. England herself which is so much over-industrialised imports manufactures worth 322 million pounds, in 27 per cent of her total imports. It is true that in certain manufactures India will cease to be dependent upon England, but this will be more than set-off by increase of imports in other directions.

will fall because America grew too much of it, your agriculturists will not realize the cost price of wheat if Canada dumps her excessive crop, possibly due to her greed, with impunity in voiceless India.

UNIFICATION OF INDIA.

India abounding in nationalities and languages is getting gradually knitted together because of the common Raj of the net work of railways and the spread of the English language:

Akbar and Shah Jehan had almost brought India under one suzerainty. So also would have the Maharattas. The correct comparison is what India would have been to-day if the British had not turned up. The traders of various countries coming to her interminable coasts, the modern rapid communications, her own traders visiting foreign lands, her trade and prosperity would not have failed to bring to her a homogeneity. Even to-day Europe with which this country should be better compared is worse divided. There is nothing wrong in the Indian mind. The Moguls with their material grandeur had mellowed the meditative spirituality of this country. Their language was getting a part and parcel of ours.

The railways were built, though they had been a losing, business till 1900, with a preference over equally, if not more, important irrigation for the famine struck districts, thus creating a suspicion in the minds of the critics that the real motive was to offer employment and opportunities, fair or foul, to the English employees and manufacturers. The railways and even the roads reach but a few villages.

The adoption of the English language as the way to all knowledge had its misfortunes too. An Indian can learn any one of the Indian languages, they being all derived from Sanskrit, with a far greater ease. The grasp of a subject is easier, more rapid and detailed, its expression and exposition complete and illuminated. Your boys waste the best years of their life in learning foreign languages and unjustly appear less clever than those whose mother tongue is English in their studies of science, mathematics, etc. If we had a power to fix Urdu or Hindi as the medium of education, the foreign authors would have been long before translated. There had been millions who had no time, means or inclination to learn a foreign language and yet would have been masters in other subjects provided they could have reached them through their native tongues. Full many a flower wasted sweetness in the desert air.

How many advantages of the British Raj are but incidental? The heart of the Government is often to a great extent in England. It sits between two stools. What of sympathy it has is like a stunted plant that has by chance taken its roots in the fissure of a cloven rock, there failing for the want of the fertilizing earth to develope into a wide spread foliage of great deeds. To move and advance the great continent of India requires a far bigger momentum.

IN THE GLOOM OF THE WAR.

A flash of lightning gave a clearer vision but only for a moment. The Industrial Commission 1916-18 at P. 75 sadly confesses: "The East India Company tried to encourage these Indian industries from which its export trade was drawn, as organizing and financing the manufacture of cotton and silk piece goods and of silk yarn, although the policy met with opposition from the vested interests in England, which was at one time sufficiently powerful to insist that it should be suspended and that the Company should instead concentrate on export from India of raw materials necessary for manufactures in England." The Report adds that when the Crown succeeded the Company, this policy of the Company was given up, except that some few far sighted individual officers of the Crown tried here and there to revive it.....But as the laissez faire view generally gained increasing acceptance in England and in India, these spasmodic efforts became less frequent and the first attempts at a general policy of industrial oevelopment took only two forms, a very imperfect provision of technical and industrial education and the dissemination of industrial information." In "India 1923-24" at P. 136 we find that the Government of India made, after the Industrial Commission's Report, some effort to develope Indian industries but the authorities at the White Hall in England threw a wet blanket over them.

RECOMMENDATIONS NEVER FOLLOWED.

The Industrial Commission recommended (pp. 280 and sequa) that the Government should help the cottage industries by giving paripatetic demonstrations of improved processes, of machinery, of new pattern and designs, that it should open anxiliary factories with labour-saving devices and help financially, directly or through the industrial or agrarian banks after giving them guarantees, in the initiation of an industry or in its current expenditure after examination of prospects by experts; it may also manage for cheap electrical and other powers or may supply on hire purchase system machinery, prime movers, pumps, etc.

Do not the Government of the other countries put or have they not put in practice such ways and means? England's interests are not adversely affected by India's advance. Happiness of both can run in a harmony but it required a faith that only good cometh out of good and a desire to follow it blindly. Selfless love is a soil where correct thoughts and great ventures germinate. Otherwise helplessness gives vent to itself like this:—"There is a vast amount of what may be called a dangerous poverty in the Indian villages, poverty that is of such a kind that those subject to it live on the very margin of subsistence. This may be taken to be the normal state of the millions of the agricultural labourers who own no land themselves and whose income consists mainly of customary wages paid in kind—— In the first place innumerable villages all over India are foci of preventible diseases which cause immense economic wastage." "India 1927-28" pp. 97 and 98. Yes. There is a sadness over the experience but the excess of affection for a mother country suppresses the dynamic force of a world wide charity.

A BAD WORKMAN QUARRELS WITH HIS TOOLS.

In "India 1923-24" at pp. 193-94 the author gives the reasons why this Government is not able to uplift the mass of the people:

What could the Government do when the taxable capacity of the people is limited, when the country is not organized for the production of wealth, wnen the traditions and sentiments rule the people as they did before? The British found the society in India organized upon a traditional and communalistic basis in which individualism was at a discount. The religious resignation of the Indian mind, excessive birth rate and the expenditure on festivals came much in the way. The British rule provided a great scope for industrial enterprise but to change the whole outlook of the mass was beyond the range of practical politics.

(To Be Continued.)

# THE TRUSTEES' RECORD.

—:0:—

## INDIA'S CONDITION UNDER BRITISH TUTELAGE.

(BY K. D. GHASWALLA.)

II.*

Let us study the main items of India's export to and import from all the other countries through her sea-borne trade (see diagrams in "India 1926-27"). In 1925 India exported jute of Rs. 98 crores and tea worth Rs. 27 crores. These constituted 38.8 per cent of her export and the trades and the profits thereof are in British hands. We exported Cotton of Rs. 105 crores but lost 2/3 of our gain by importing piece goods and yarn of Rs. 68 crores. If we made all our piece goods here, as we formerly did, we would not require the major part of the export of the cotton and giving further occupation to millions of Indians, would save crores of Rupees paid to shippers, bankers and insurance companies for transactions both ways. The export of food grains of Rs. 49 crores and that of hides of Rs. 7 crores are not welcome. The last induces an untimely massacre of innocent cattle. If the people develope, with Government aid at first, the oil industries the export of seeds of Rs. 29 crores is not required. We exported metals of Rs. 7 crores but in return imported iron and steel, though available here at least with little further effort, of Rs. 17 crores, machinery of Rs. 15 crores, and railway plant of Rs. 6 crores. Is the seaborne trade advantageous every way: Unless our Government governs actively and readily by way of tariff walls and by offering banking facilities to tide over disasters brought by the excessive crops or the manoeuvres of other nations, your cotton

What makes it so *unusually* good?

If you taste coffee roasted and ground by inexperienced manufacturers and then compare it with coffee roasted and ground in modern scientific machinery by men having 50 years' experience, you will instantly recognise the great difference. Polsons, as pioneer coffee manufacturers in India, have that equipment and experience.

What makes Polson's Coffee so *unusually* good is that every grain of the choice Nilgiri berries solely used is evenly roasted and carefully ground, giving just the flavour, strength and aroma you want. Polson's never varies. It is roasted by experts in modern roasters and packed in airtight tins to reach your table perfectly pure and fresh.

Obtainable everywhere: French and Royal Blend Pure — with a Present Ticket in every 1 lb. and 5 lb. tin.

POLSON'S COFFEE

C4.

WE INVITE APPLICATIONS

From RELIABLE MOTOR FIRMS

For Representation

IN Bombay Presidency Sind, Central India, Central Provinces, Behar, Nizam's Dominions, Southern Mahratta Country.

For PACKARD, NASH CARS, and INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

*Sole Distributors:—*

THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd

Dina Building, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

# QUO VADIS?—BOMBAY FINANCES.

—:o:—

By Dr. P. BASU,

*Principal, Holkar, College Indore.*

The financial condition of the Government of Bombay has now reached a stage when it may well arouse a feeling of alarm in the minds of all who are interested in the financial stability of the Presidency. The present condition has been almost universally attributed to the recent political situation in the Presidency. Although this is true to a certain extent we fear that issues have been confused, and more permanent and direct forces which have been working during the last ten years have been greatly ignored. An analysis of the causes and growth of the Public Debt of Bombay since the inauguration of the Reforms Act of 1919 will show some startling facts and will perhaps explain the reasons why the finances of Bombay are in such a desperate condition. In order completely to keep out the effects of the present political movement in the country we shall take our figures not later than 1928. On the 31st March, 1921, that is, just at the beginning of the Reforms the public Debt of Bombay was Rs. 21.5 crores (Rs. 12.12 crores due to the Central Government and Rs. 9.38 due to the direct Development Loan). This was 26.5 per cent. of the total Public Debt of all the Provincial Governments. On 31st March, 1928, Bombay's debt was Rs. 59.08 crores or 41.4 per cent. of the total Provincial debts. Out of the total advances from the Government of India to the Provinces amounting to Rs. 80.37 crores (excluding the debt due to the Provincial Loan Account and Irrigation Capital) Bombay took up Rs. 39.47 crores or 65 per cent. Analysed year by year the net advances stand as follows (in crores of rupees):

| Year | Bombay | All other Provinces |
|---|---|---|
| 1921-22 | 3.70 | 2.68 |
| 1922-23 | 7.36 | 2.23 |
| 1922-24 | 9.96 | 0.17 |
| 1924-25 | 6.75 | 2.12 |
| 1925-26 | 5.84 | 2.13 |
| 1926-27 | 1.92 | 3.87 |
| 1927-28 | 2.11 | 4.06 |

Thus it will be seen that Bombay started borrowing at a tremendous rate, and its example was partially followed by Madras and the United Provinces although from a respectable distance. The excess of the Provincial Debts on 31st March, 1928, over those of 31st March, 1921, was as follows (in crores of rupees):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 37.58 | C.P. | 1.34 |
| U.P. | 10.49 | Bengal | 1.30 |
| Madras | 6.27 | Burma | 0.75 |
| Punjab | 4.37 | Bihar & Orissa | 0.27 |

Between 1920 and 1928 Bombay's debt increased by nearly 700 per cent. The charge on the finances of Bombay can be seen from the fact that whereas the average rate of interest in 1921-22 was 3.31 per cent. in 1927-28 it rose to 6 per cent the average rate for the years 1921-1928 being 6.23 per cent. This means that the permanent charge on the revenues of Bombay for the interest on the Government of India Advances has increased by about 1,400 per cent. So much about the advances from the Government of India.

## HIGH RATE OF INTEREST FOR LOANS

If we now turn to the direct loans which the Provinces were empowered by the Reforms Act of 1919 to raise under certain general supervision of the Government of India we find that their amount is smaller but the rate of their interest is heavier. In 1920-21 Bombay raised a tax-free loan of Rs. 9.38 crores at 6½ per cent. when the average rate for the Government of India loans was about 3½ per cent. also to make the loan tax-free Bombay had to pay a large sum to the latter. This was, however, exceptional. The average rate of interest for the years 1921-1928 on direct loans was 6.70 per cent. as against 6.23 per cent. on advances from the Government of India. Thus direct loans were incurred at an additional charge of ½ per cent. more than borrowings through the Government of India. So, on this one loan of Rs. 9.38 crores Bombay pays an extra annual charge of Rs. 4.69 lakhs more than what it would have been required to pay if the loan had been obtained through the Government of India. Moreover, if we compare the terms on which the Provinces borrowed directly and those on which an all-India rupee loan was raised in the same year we find that in every case the former paid a higher rate. In the circumstances it is difficult to see the reason why the Provinces could not borrow through the Government of India. The latter could not have pleaded inability, for in every case the all-India rupee loan was over-subscribed except in 1923-24 when the sum was a fixed one. This can be seen from the following figures regarding the all-India rupee loans (in crores of rupees):

| Year. | Budgeted amount. | Actual Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| 1920-21 | 15 | 29.75 |
| 1921-22 | 15 | 49.20 |
| 1923-24 | 25 | 24.00 (fixed sum) |
| 1925-26 | 12 | 30.61 |

Thus Bombay borrowed Rs. 9.38 crores at a higher rate in 1920-21 when the Government of India loan was over-subscribed to the extent of nearly 100 per cent. This only shows a lamentable lack of co-ordination or sympathy between the Central and Provincial Governments.

## LIGHT-HEARTED WAY OF BORROWING.

If we now examine the purposes for which these Provincial loans were raised between 1921 and 1928 we are struck by the light-hearted fashion in which Bombay went on borrowing for works which, in no country in the world and least of all by a Government suffering from the burden of the unjust financial settlements of 1921 (due mainly to the transfer of the Provincial Loan Account), are the legitimate objects of expenditure to be covered by loans. Before 1921 the only capital asset of the Provinces was irrigation works. In 1920 — 21 Bmoba created a new capital head under the Development Department. Since then the example has been followed elsewhere. Bombay itself had added other Public Works, Commuted Value of Pensions, and other heads. We do not get an adequate idea of how the money was spent only by looking into the heads of apparently economic development. If we go into the details of the expenditure from the loans we find some amazing facts. A sum of Rs. 94,000 was spent under agricultural improvements, which was mostly spent on the acquisition of land and on the buildings of the Agricultural College at Poona. Up to 31st March, 1928, Bombay spent a sum of Rs. 11.76 crores on the development scheme. We are unwilling to take up the bitterness of the controversy over the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. But the burden of that scheme on Bombay will be realised from the statement by the Finance Member of Bombay in his budget speech of 1927-28 that the Provincial revenues of Bombay have been mortgaged for a period of sixty years for the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs a year. The Governor, in his address to the Associated Chamber of Commerce in the Christmas of 1928, attributed to the Development Department the recent budget deficits of Bombay. Fortunately for Bombay's financial stability the current year's budget foreshadows its abolition. For Civil Works, Bombay has spent Rs. 3.42 crores under the 'transferred' department. All this has really been spent on one or other of the following heads: Commissioners and District Officers, Police, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements, and Civil Works. Except the last item not one is really a 'transferred' subject. The grouping is curious, e. g., in 1925-26 the expenditure on police buildings which was shown as 'reserved' in Bengal has been shown 'transferred' in Bombay. Huge sums of money have thus been spent on buildings out of borrowed funds. In Bombay a sum of Rs. 7.84 lakhs has been spent on improving the communications in the forest, and the same type of expenditure has been covered from revenue in Bengal, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa. The Commuted Value of Pension has been responsible for an expenditure of Rs. 6.74 lakhs. A large sum has been spent on irrigation works — the Lloyd Barrage in particular—which as productive works are legitimate objects of expenditure to be covered by loans. Under other Povincial Works Bombay has spent Rs. 40.76 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 20.28 lakhs has been spent on the development of artillery maidan of Karachi and a sum of Rs. 17.39 lakhs on the acetone factory buildings at Nasik. Bombay has also spent Rs. 26.85 lakhs in the 'transferred' department on Improvement of Public Health. The sum has been spent as follows: Rs. 8.76 lakhs as payments towards the cost of military buildings at Quetta for the development of Karachi, Rs. 81,000 on the Karad Water Works, Rs. 77,000 on Poona Town-Planning Scheme, Rs. 11.50 lakhs on Poona Water Works, and Rs. 5 lakhs to improve the distribution system of the Poona Cantonment water supply.

Of all the above expenditure of Bombay out of loans contracted during the last ten years it is doubtful whether more than 25 per cent. or so can be said to have been spent on works which are considered in any country in the world as legitimate objects of expenditure from loans. This has had the effect of unstable finances low credit, and charging the future generations with expenditure which, if necessary, should have been undertaken out of surplus revenues or outstanding balances. The interest charge is already a heavy drain on the Presidency.

It is high time that those in charge of the finances of the Bombay Presidency asked themselves "whither going"? and practically revised their course of action regarding the raising of loans to cover unproductive expenditure.

# *HINDU OR ARYA?*

## *What Are We?*

—:o:—

(BY PATANGA.)

For three months and more some persons have been advising the various sects of Sanatans Vaidic Dharma to enrol themselves as Hindus in the coming Census.

That these people are led away by political sentiments is proved by the fact that they do not advance any religious, social, historical or linguistic reason in support of their statement.

It is a fact that the word 'Hindu' does not exist in any of the Vedas and Shastras of Sanatan Vaidic Dharma. The entire human race therein has been divided into Aryas and Unaryas only.

Conforming exactly to this Vaidic Division the European historians also divide mankind in two main branches Aryans and non-Aryans. For, says the Pear's Cyclopaedia (General Information): "Aryan is a term used to denote the lingual and ethnogical groups otherwise known as Indo-European or Indo-Germanic, comprises two branches, Western or European and Eastern or Armenian. The Aryan languages show common origin by their vocabulary syntax and inflexions. The word 'Aryan', derived from the Sanskrit, means an 'honourable lord of the soil': The nearest to the parent tongue is Sanscrit, and the chief divisions in Europe are the Teutonic, Romance, Slav, and Celtic, The Turks, Magyars, Basques, and Finns are non-Aryans. The common ancestors of the Aryan groups dwelt among the Pamirs at a period of remote antiquity."

The Vedas proclaim: "Karnavanto Vishvam Aryam"—Make the whole world Arya!! what a lofty aim!

But there are people who want to set aside this 'honorable lordship of the soil' (Swarajya) in preference to the mean and base Arabic and Persian word Hindu, which according to various dictionaries means "black colour, black person, black slave, negro, Zangi, Habshi, Ethiopian, black mole on the face, coal, chowkidar, 'kafir', cut-throat, menial servant."

Theirs is a political blunder which in due time will tear asunder the Hindus from Rama, Krishna and other Aryans of Yore. It will include them in the ranks of Turks, Magyars, Basques and Finns and other aborigines!

And as there is no mention of Hindu Dharma, Hindu scriptures, Hindu nation and Hindu civilization in any of the Vedas, Shastras or 'Ithasas' (Histories), the Hindus in time will also lose claim and connection to the religion and achievements of the ancient Aryans.

Their political blunder will simultaneously lower the antiquity of the Hindus from 1,97,29,49,030 (Arya or Srishti Samvat)' to 1200 years only! For, this name was contemptuously applied to the Aryans by the Mahomedan conquerors about the year 712 A.D. only.

The Hindus not being connected, historically or linguistically with Sanscrit, will in time, forfeit their place in the all-embracing Aryan brotherhood, which, as shown above, has been formed on lingual basis.

It was owing to the attachment of this Aryan brotherhood that the late Colonel Olcott proudly exclaimed:—

"..... In short ours is the Aryan conception of what Science can and should be and we point to the Aryans of antiquity as its masters and proficients. ..... each should do what he can in every way and always to deserve and to dignify the name of an Aryan. ..... The true Aryan, the worthy child of the 'Rishis' is too just to be envious ....."

It was this very same love of Aryan (not Hindu) brotherhood which compelled the Premier Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to speak with pride before the R. T. Conference on 20th November last that:—

"The most characteristic foundation of our common Aryan civilization, of our common Aryan Social Order is the family. ..... A great federation built up by Aryan genius." etc.

And the wonder was that none of even the various Mahomedan delegates objected to thus being called an Aryan! But why should they? They are certainly Aryans! Mere religious differences can never sever the ties of Aryan brotherhood, in which, even the worst type of Athiest has a place!

Truly did Shakespeare say:—

There is much in a name.

I, therefore, appeal to every Indian, be he Hindu, Christian or Mahomedan, to enrol himself as Aryan in column No. 8 (Race or Tribe) of the census form.

This will make no difference absolutely in counting the numerical strength of the sect or religion to which each of them belongs. For, the count is made by religions, sects and not by race or tribe. The following table will explain:—

| People by Serial | Column 4 (Census) Religion | Col. 4-A Sect | Col. 8. Race, Tribe or Caste |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Sanatan Vaidic Dharmists | Vaidic Dharma Sanatan Dharma | Arya Samaj | Arya |
| do. | do. | Brahmo Samaj | Arya |
| do. | do. | Dev Samaj | Arya |
| do. | do. | Kabir Panthi | Arya |
| (2) Sikhs | Sikh Parith | Akali, etc. | Arya |
| (3) Jains | Jain Dharma | whatever it be | Arya |
| (4) Parsis | Parsi | do. | Arya |
| (5) Mahomedans | Islam | Shia, Suni, etc. | Arya |
| (6) Christians | Christianity | Protestant R. Catholic | Arya |

All that is needed, therefore, on the part of our leaders is to see that the different sects of Sanatan Vadic Dharma are added together before striking its grand total.

Still more that the depressed classes, seven crores in numbers, are counted in Sanatan Dharma. Volunteers from all sects should come forward to see that the Bhils, the Odes, the Meghwars, the Chamars and the Bhangis are correctly enrolled in the folds of Sanatan Vaidic Dharma. This is the right line of action.


IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

All the users are unanimous in their convictions that if the most reliable, durable and accurate Alarm Timekeeper is needed, one may unhesitatingly possess the VIGO Alarm Timepiece.

Big Size .. Rs. 6/- each,
Small Size .. „ 5/8/ „
Radium figures „ 1/- extra.

VICTOR WATCH Co.,

37—39—41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

*Telegrams*—TIMEKEEPER - - - *Telephone*—25662

Smoke Swadeshi Cigarettes

Manufactured by:—KHEDIVIAL TOBACCO CO, HAND MADE

U... MALI...NGED. VIRGINIA 1918

BAHADUR SHIVAJI (Brown Gold tipped)

Tobacco, Loose, 1 & 2 Ozs. packets and Pipe.

Sole Agents:

SWADESHI CIGARETTES DEPOT

67, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 8.

Telegram: SWADIPOT. Telephone. 25581

THE BEST SWADESHI

NEVER ECLIPSED

KATNICRETE

THE RAPID HARDENING CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.,

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

"Pastry made with Cocogem is deliciously crisp and light"

U. P. housewife finds it more economical, too

"I have found nothing better for savouries, cakes and even sweets. I use Cocogem in the kitchen in place of butter, etc., and as I do a lot of the cooking myself I can testify to its excellence."

(Mrs.) L. M. MUTER,
Hillingdon,
Kodaikanal

"Cocogem is tasteless, most economical, and as a frying agent is far and away the best I have ever used."

(Mrs.) A. L. FIDDLER,
1, Artillery Road,
Delhi Cantt.

"I have been a constant user of Cocogem for many years because it is always reliable, convenient and cleanly. It is absolutely pure and imparts neither taste nor odour to the food cooked with it. And pastry made with Cocogem is deliciously crisp and light. I find, too, that it is more economical than ghee, as it goes further and is moreover absolutely dependable. And Cocogem never gets rancid, as ghee has a tendency to if kept for any length of time. As a thoroughly wholesome cooking medium, Cocogem can't be beaten."

(Mrs.) E. MARTIN,
Izatnagar R. K. Rly.,
United Provinces.

*Cocogem is obtainable from all provision stores in 1 lb., 2 lb., 6 lb. and 36 lb. hermetically sealed tins. Guaranteed absolutely free from adulteration and untouched by hand.*

Cocogem

## SHIPPING.

# N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamers | Tons | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| xFushimi Maru | 1100 | .... | @10 Feb |
| Tango ,, | 2893 | 30 Jan. | 12 Feb. |
| Tottori ,, | 5973 | 15 Feb. | 28 Feb. |
| Hakozaki ,, | 10500 | .... | @24 Feb |
| Yamagata ,, | 3807 | 19 Feb. | 2 Mar. |
| Terukuni ,, | 12000 | .... | 8 Mar. |
| Mito ,, | 7061 | 25 Feb. | 1 Mar. |
| xIyo ,, | 5962 | 27 Feb. | 13 Mar. |

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo .

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo. | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | 19 Feb. | 8 Mar. |
| Yasukuni ,, | 12000 | 3 Mar. | 20 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chichibu Maru | 22000 | 4 March | 10 Mar. |
| Tatsuta ,, | 22000 | 18 Mar. | 24 Mar. |

*Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:
**Nippon Yusen Kaisha**
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

# O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| M.V. Fukko Maru .. | 8th Feb. | 11th Feb. |
| Borneo Maru | 10th ,, | 19th ,, |
| Shinyo Maru | 17th ,, | 21st ,, |
| Meiko Maru | 20th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Shunko Maru | 24th ,, | 7th Mar. |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 858.

ARE YOU UNEASY, YOU WORRIED? YOU IN TROUBLE?

Are your troubles resulting from enmity debts. Business deals. Love or marriage. Is it weakness? Timidity or a complex that restrains your action. You can obtain solutions and correct guidance through medium of

MAHMOUD BEY

the Egyptian Spiritualist, now in Bombay at

MAJESTIC HOTEL

Suit No. 5.

Consult him and get his readings to help you. Three questions answered for five rupees.

Your questions are answered in your own paper by automatic writing.

## Amusements.

# EMPRESS TALKIES

TO-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FIRST INDIAN TALKING PICTURES

Perfectly Recorded by MADAN THEATRES LIMITED.

A Popular Song by MOONIBAI

Song and Dance by BENGALI ARTISTS

ALSO SHOWING

HELL HARBOOR

Featuring

LUPE VELEZ

An All-Talking Dramatic Swesh.

# The Excelsior

6-30 and 10 P. M.

LAST TWO DAYS

GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY

Rivals the Rainbow in colour. Ten Shows rolled into One.

ROYAL

# Opera House,

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

NANDY'S REVUE

16 BRILLIANT CONTINENTAL ARTISTS in a Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 plus TAX.

# EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

Matinee to-morrow at 4 p.m.

THE PREMIER'S COMPLETE SPEECH.

at the

Final Session of the Round Table Conferenc

ALSO SPEECHES OF

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA,
HON. MR. S. SASTRI,
SIR MOHAMED SHAFI,
BEGUM SHAH NAVAZ
AND
THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Every Word and Syllable heard Distinctly.

ALSO

GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL

A Musical Extravaganza with Revue Scenes in Technicolour.

# THE CAPITOL

UP TO FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Remember there are Two Days Only.

To-day and to-morrow only. At 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

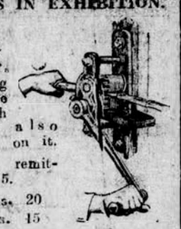
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Also the Special Topical of THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.

Produced by ALICE BENSON STUDIO.

AWARDED MEDAL AND CERTIFICATES IN EXHIBITION.

VAMAN CHARAK



For extracting sugarcane juice with hand. Boys also extract juice on it.

Apply with remittance of Rs. 5.

No. I Rs. 20
No. II Rs. 15

M. JANARDAN & CO.,
Khatao Building, Bombay 4.

Also Indian made stoneware jars, acid Jars, Fire Bricks and Fire clay materials can be had at moderate prices

## Amusements.

A UNIQUE EVENT IN THE ANNALS OF THE INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY

# RIALTO TALKIES

Lamington Road

To-day and To-morrow only

DAILY 3 SHOWS At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

"KRISHNATONE"

INDIA

Presents

THE FIRST

INDIAN TALKIES

A VARIETY PROGRAMME OF TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING PICTURES

An Entertainment for all Classes of People

Prices of Admission: Rs. 2-4, 1-2, As. 14, 9 (including tax) & Ans. 4.

Attend 8-15 p.m. show and avoid the crowds.

# PATHE CINEMA.

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 MAT. TO-DAY at 4. Phone 41561

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

THE FILM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS

BUSTER KEATON

WITH

CLIFF EDWARDS AND SALLY EILERS

IN

DOUGH BOYS

Metro Goldwyns 100 p. c. TALKING Super of Supers

All Riotous on The BUSTER FRONT

ALSO

CHARLIE CHASE in FAST WORK.

NEXT WEEK

COLLEEN MOORE

IN

SYNTHETIC SIN

AND

MICKEY MOUSE

Commencing from Saturday 14th February, 1931.

Mehta-Luhar's Screen Gem

# THUNDER!

AT

VISHNU CINEMA

Entirely SWADESHI

By using Kerala Soap Institute's Toilet and Washing SOAPS made entirely by INDIANS under INDIAN Supervision at CALICUT, you can encourage the SWADESHI movement. The Soaps are purest in quality and are in no way inferior to foreign Soaps of the highest grade.

Sole Agents. P. MUNCHERJI & Co.,
10, Hamam Street BOMBAY 1.


# SHIPPING NEWS
## —:of:—
# Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Feb. 11

Clan Ogilvy, Brocklebank, Marmagoa.
Borneo Maru, Asow, Kobe.
Querimba, Dolton, Rangoon.
Kenya, Jones, London.
Sydney Maru, Yano, Okha.
Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Feb. 12.

Heijin Maru, Suzuki, Rangoon.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
Heimei Maru, Kasano, Bhavnagar.
Clan Macbryne, Jones, Dunkirk.
Castalia, Kelly, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Steamer Burjora for Busrah.
Steamer Rawalpindi for China and Japan.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.

S S Clan Ogilvy:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Querimba, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Kenya:—The M M Coy's steamer Kenya, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Acquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Acquileia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Heijin Maru, the Scindia S N Coy's steamer Heijin Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Heimei Maru:—The Jagjivan V. Moolji's steamer Heimei Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macbryne:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macbryne, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Castalia:—The G T Coy's steamer Castalia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 12-2, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, Karachi, 12-2, Grahams T Co.
4 Tango Maru, Kobe, 12-2, O S Kaisha.
5 Kalsama, Malabar Coast, 13-2, J. Finlay & Co.
6 Nawab, Rangoon, 13-2, T Morrison & Co.
7 Clan Ogilvy, Antwerp, 18-2, L Edward Ltd.
10 Clan Macbrayne, Malabar Coast 12-2 J Finlay and Co.
12 Borneo Maru Kobe 20-2 O. S. Kaisha.
16 Karagola, Durban, 11-2, M M & Co.
17 Fukko Maru, Japan 12-2, O S Kaisha.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 12-2, Scindia S N Co.
2 Heijin Maru, Rangoon, 11-2, Scindia S N Co.
6 Vasna, Basrah, 13-2 M M & Co.
7 Mirzapore Japan 15-2 M M and Co.
8 Heimei Maru, Bhavnagar, 12-2, Jagjiwan Ujamshi Malji.
9 Nalgora, Colombo, 14-2, M M & Co.
10-11 Sydney Maru, Kobe, NF, M M & Co.
C-R Sophie Marie, Alleppy, 14-2, Merchant S N Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Indira, 278 Karachi, 11-2, The New Bombay S S.
D-E Jamnagar Bedi Bunder 12-2 L Naranji and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 13-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania 2-2-31, C T Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K N Co.
City of Calcutta, 10-2-31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31 G T Co.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Oran 27-2-31 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia. 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 13-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Comorin, 13-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 14-2-21 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 13-23 M M and Co.
Barjora, NF, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels N F L Edward Ltd
Clan Ogilvy, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31. P and O S N Co.
Sydney Maru NF M M & Co.
Borneo Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Fukko Maru 11-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora N F M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Nalgora, NF, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India P and O S Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Warfield M M and Co
Kenya, M M & Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tunga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.
Fukko Maru O S Kaisha
Sydney Maru M M & Co.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG

Wildenfels, L Edward Ltd.
Clan Ogilvy, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH

Vasna N F M M and Co
Barjora, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.
Nalgora, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Vasna, 10-2-31.
Indira, 10-2-31.
Heimei Maru, 11-2-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

S S Viceroy of India for Marseilles:—6,000 cwts. groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 200 cwts. groundnut seeds, S M Rajgor & Co.; 200 cwts. mustardseeds, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 19 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 6 bales wool raw, Shamjimal.

For Marseilles:—150 cks. goat skin, Briskey Co.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai.

S S Clan Ogilvy for Antwerp:—834 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, J. Finlay & Co.; 600 ton Iron Scrap, J Gabriel.

S S Fukko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 320 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

S S Yano Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

S S Nalgora, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon:—6 cases A silk goods; 580 pces. teak square; 374 pces. teak planks; 23,813 pces. teak scantlings; 1,196 bars pig lead; 79 cases A. silk cotton.

From Tuticorin:—243 cases tea; 25 cases soap; 30 bags cardamons.

From Calicut:—139 cases tea; 67 bundles wood bark; 143 jottas coir rope; 50 jottas coir yarn; 88 bales cotton.

From Bodagora:—764 bags coconuts; 612 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—65 cases tea; 337 bags coconuts.

From Mangalore:—23 cases coffee.

From Colombo:—12 cks. lub. oil.

S S Castalia, Agents, G. Tdg. Co., from Liverpool:—295 cases Whisky; 116 cases cotton; 282 cases beer; 928 cases soap; 97 cases cigarettes; 210 cases e'ware; 390 drums chemicals; 35 cases dry ochra; 158 cases machinery; 36 bundles flanges; 250 bundles circles; 500 bundles steel sheets.

From Manchester:—50 cases cotton yarn; 201 cases cotton; 37 cases paper; 156 cases machinery; 1,000 bundles hooks; 647 bundles pipes 30 cks. chemicals.

From Glasgow:—70 cases cotton thread waste; 26 cases cottons; 2,545 cases whisky; 253 cases wine; 180 cases beer; 275 cases ale; 108 cases preserves; 100 nos. stoneware jars; 587 cases tubes; 170 cases pipes; 650 cases cisterns; 5,300 cases fin bricks; 157 bundle steel sheets; 140 bundles joists; 13 cks. chemicals.

## ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS
—:o:—
### Gov't Invite Applications

The Director of Information, writes:

The Government of India have invited applications for nomination of suitable Indian candidates for fellowships of the Rockfeller Foundation this year. The applications will be considered by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association. The selected candidates will receive a monthly stipend of dols. 120 month, if single and of dols. 182 if married, in addition to tuition and traveling expenses to and from the United States. During a period of residence in hospital or other institution in the United States, which provides living accommodations, the stipend is dols. 40 a month for a single and dols. 100 a month for a married fellow.

CONDITIONS

Fellowships granted by the International Health Board are designed to meet definite needs in the public health service. They are granted only to persons carefully selected for the work that needs to be done and with the understanding that the persons receiving them will, on the completion of their training, be appointed to important positions in the official health services of their own country or in schools of hygiene.

1. In the selection of fellows high professional and scientific qualifications, as well as dependability and qualities of leadership are sought. 2. Preference is given to applicants under thirty-five years of age. 3. Assurance should be given that the candidate will receive, and accept, an appropriate appointment upon the completion of his fellowship. 4. All fellowships are granted by action of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The preliminary selection of candidates is made as a rule by the local representative of the Board in Conference with the official health authorities. Applications, with supporting papers, forwarded to the New York Office for final action. These should include:

5. A complete personal history record, on forms provided.

6. A report of a medical examination by a reliable physician in the prescribed form.

7. A statement of special and graduate courses in medicine, science and public health taken by the applicant; a list of his publications on medical and scientific subjects; a statement of his practical experience since receiving the doctorate.

8. A statement of the subjects the applicant desires to study under the fellowship.

Applications from candidates must be made in the prescribed form copies of which, if required, can be obtained from the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Poona, and should be sent to him not latter than the 17th February 1931.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of Agencies throughout the country
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1063

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling Agents throughout the world
J8

## SUBHAS BOSE CASE IN HIGH COURT

:o:

### Revision Application Rejected.

### "JEOPARDY OF BEING PUNISHED MORE SEVERELY."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Justices Lord Williams and S. K. Ghose passed orders to-day rejecting the revision application filed by Mr. Ramendrachandra Roy for quashing the conviction of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, in connection with the "Independence Day" celebration. In their Lordships' opinion the objection raised by the petitioner was technical and did not touch the merits of the case, and there had been no failure of justice. Their Lordships added that Sjt Bose was fully aware that he had been guilty of lawlessness, though he might disapprove strongly the order passed by the Commissioner of Police. It was incumbent upon all reasonable men to remember that intentional lawlessness on the part of otherwise well-balanced people might encourage indirectly disrespect for law and order as to induce others, less educated and less well-balanced, to commit detestable crimes of violence which continued to disfigure the history of India.

Their Lordships did not think it fair to send this case for re-trial as it would place Sjt. Subhas Bose in the jeopardy of being punished more severely. The sentence of six months passed upon Sjt. Bose was upheld.

## "WE WILL BE BACK IN JAIL WITHIN TWO MONTHS."

:o:

### What Gandhiji And Mrs. Naidu Told A Press Representative

So Mr. Gandhi is once again free,—liberated in a manner which to those in the know, reveals a most remarkable series of facts.

It is now no secret that "unofficially" Mr. Gandhi had let the jail authorities know that he was not by any means enamoured of the Prime Minister's statement and other. Whilst those who knew the Mahatma were absolutely certain that he would not accept any such offer of unconditional freedom, without laying down his own conditions, says the Englishman's correspondent

But Mr. Gandhi once again showed how little any of us really know him, for he heard the news of his coming freedom without uttering a word, carried right on with his spinning, and surprised the officials of the Bombay Government by not even mentioning the question of a general amnesty.

He heard his own liberation order at about seven o'clock on Monday morning, and, although he admited to me late the same night that the newspapers had more or less prepared him for the Viceroy's decision, it was evident as I talked to him that he could hardly fathom the scheme by which he and all his co-workers in non-co-operation were being released.

GENERAL AMNESTY DEMAND.

And it was also evident as I discussed with him on a dismal station platform the vexed question of the balance of the political prisoners that he regarded that as his trump-card. If we can be justified in reading between the lines of what he has said since his release, and particularly by what he said to me within one hour of being brought outside the walls of Yeravda, it is clear that he will use the general amnesty demand as one point of bargaining with the Government before he will even agree to discuss what he calls "peace with honour," so that,

If the Government of India have really decided to grant a general release of all non-violent political prisoners, they had better do it at once before the Congress leaders moke a definite demand for a general amnesty as an "undeniable right."

Should that demand be made first, and should Government's announcement be made as an unintentional reply, then there is no saying where things will end as any further concessions to Congress as a result of their implacable demands will be regarded by Mr. Gandhi and his associates as absolute psoof thot Congress has triumphed by bringing Government to its knees.

BACK IN JAIL SOON?

Although Mr. Gandhi told me with his own lips that he was leaving with an absolutely open mind, that he bore absolutely no enmity towards the Government or the British, and that he had altogether suspended judgment until he could discuss the whole position with the Round Table Conference delegates, the very fact that he has, since then inbe expected from him. Indeed, he let it be known during our informal talk at dead of night as also did Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, that the Congress leaders would almost assuredly be back again in jail within two months.

This feeling probably accounted for the fact that he was anything but anxious to leave jail. He admitted to me quite frankly that he was not sure whether he was happy at being released or not whilst by watching him carefully as we conversed I could see that he was seriously puzzled.

To use his own words: "What does the future hold for me and for India? Indeed, to be perfectly candid.

the impression I gained was that he would much rather have stayed in jail as "a pampered prisoner" than be released into the turmoil and responsibility of the next few weeks.

He had heaved a sigh of relief as he heard the Yeravda Jail gates clang behind him after his arrest, and his general demeanour and conversation on the Chinchwad Railway Station, where I had secured the first exclusive interview for a world-wide news agency, settled my mind that he was more disappointed with Government than pleased that he had been freed.

JOURNALISTS TROUBLES.

The details of the release, and of the great game of hide-and-seek which certain pressmen had in order to learn the secrets of time and place are now too well-known to need repetition.

One poor journalist (and who cannot pity him?) after having been stopped by the police in his great chase after Mr. Gandhi at the next station from that in which he entrained, started off on his desperate dash home to send the news to his paper, but a choked petrol-pipe, followed by the loss of his whole tankful of that precious fluid, necessitated a walk of four miles to the nearest village for petrol and a return trip of the same distance, thereby losing four precious hours of time after having wasted four days and nights in hopes of getting that story!

On the other hand, I had great luck, as I not only correctly worked out the probable route and plan to be adopted, but also managed to learn in good time that the other Pressman had taken the wrong turning in his thrilling dash after the Gandhi cavalcade, thus returning in time to get his interview on the railway station and obtain Mr. Gandhi's message to the British and Indian people.

And the troubles of journalists did sot consist solely of desparate midnight motor-trips.

The strangest feature of the whole tale of Mr. Gandhi's release is the manner in which the Bombay Government were kept in absolute ignorance of what was going on.

The highest jail officials, for example, knew absolutely nothing of the plans until late on Sunday night, when the Viceroy's statement was communicated to them, and up to that time they had insisted with the greatest candour that no negotiations had been opened between Delhi and Bombay and that, as far as they knew, any such release was most improbable.

In other words, it appears that for some inexplicable reason, the Bombay Government were not asked to give advice but were merely told to carry out orders—a further proof that the relations between the Government of India and the Bombay Government do not appear to be of the most amicable character.

GANDHI'S REQUEST.

Yet even had the Bombay Government really known of what was going on, the details of Mr. Gandhi's release would still have been almost unknown to pressmen, for Mr. Gandhi himself especially asked for help to guaranttee that there was no demonstration.

He was, in effect, a free man from the moment he stepped outside the jail gate, and at that moment the responsibility of jail authorities ceased; but at his own request the assistance of the police was sought to ensure that he got away quietly to his own selected halting-place, Bombay.

And it was thus that I overheard Mr. Gandhi expressing the warmest congratulations to the police officers on Chinchwad station at the very successful plans which he had laid, enabling him to get away without any noise or fuss, although I could not help wondering how even Mr. Gandhi can reconcile pyschologically and ethically this action of seeking such co-operation with the forces of law and order when his whole programme and life-vow is to non-co-operate with them on every occasion.

But Mr. Ganhhi is a law unto himself and, like the King can do no wrong.

## PANDIT MOTILAL'S LAST WORDS.

:o:

**"Decide India's fate in the Swaraj Bhavan; decide it in my presence and let me be a party to the final honourable settlement of the fate of my mother-land. Let me die, if die I must, in the lap of a Free India. Let me sleep my last sleep not in a subject country, but in a free one."**
**—From Dr. Satyapal's reminiscences.**

## PT. NEHRU'S STATUE AT SANGAM.

:o:

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, February 7.

At an extraordinary meeting of the All-India Agarwal Sewa Samiti Boy Scouts' and Swimming Association held on February 7 at Allahabad, a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the sudden and untimely demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru. It was also resolved that a statute of Pandit Motilal Nehru be erected by the Samiti at a suitable place in the vicinity of the Sangam where his remains were cremated.

### Chautha Ceremony Of Pandit Motilal.

:o:

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Touching scenes were once again witnessed this morning on the Tribeni bank when the chautha ceremony of Pandit Motilal Nehru was performed. A procession carrying Pandit Motilal's portrait in a planquin marched to the Ganges and terminated at the place where the funeral was held on Friday. Pandit Jawaharlal, all members of the Nehru family Pandit Malaviya and family, Mrs. Naidu, and many Congress leaders were present.

Pandit Jawaharlal assisted by Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon performed the ceremonies. The remains were taken in a boat with the national flag flying to the Sangham, and made over to the holy waters by Pandit Jawahar Lal. Hundreds of people took the ashes from the funeral pyre.

Mrs. Zutshi who is undergoing a sentence of one year's imprisonment with her three daughters in the Lahore jail had come down here to have the last 'darshan' of Pandit Motilal. She left for Lahore to-day to serve her remaining term of imprisonment.

## SOCIAL WORKER GAGGED

:o:

### A. V. Chitre Prohibited From Addressing Peasants

WIRE TO PREMIER

.. CABLE TO PREMIER. .. ..

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, has sent the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, on behalf of the peasants of Mangaon Taluka,

"Peasants' meeting held at Indapur, on the 7th instant under my presidency passed resolution protesting against Magistrate's Order prohibiting Mr. Anantrao Chitre, prominent social worker, from making speeches in the limits of the Taluka for two months, as this was an attempt to suppress perfectly constitutional movement of peasants and trusting that Labour Government will intervene in the interest of principles for which the Labour Party stands."

LONDON, February 10.

Funchal.—Wheat decree has been suspended and normality has been restored.—Reuter.

### SJT. JUGATRAM DAVE SENTENCED.

:o:

Under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SURAT, February 10.

News received here from Bardoli states that the Resident Magistrate of Bardoli has sentenced Sjt. Jugatram Dave, a prominent worker of Surat District and another worker named Lalubhai to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17(1) also to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, both sentences to run concurrently. Another man named Vasanji has been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment by the same Magistrate.—A. P.

### FOR ERASING CENSUS NUMBERS.

:o:

Two Youths Sentenced At Surat.

SURAT, February 10.

The City Magistrate, Mr. Shaik, delivered a judgment today in the first case of its kind at Surat, viz., erasing of census numbers. He sentenced two young men to pay a fine of Rs. 55 each, in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Two persons arrested for selling Satyagraha Patrikas were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 each, in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A man named Dhirubha arrested for defying the Collector's order under section 144, was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 188 I. P. Code.—A. P.

### Arrests Under Regulation 3.

:o:

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Virendra and Ahsan Illahi were again arrested last night under the orders of the Government of India under Regulation Three of 1818. The latter is stated to be a member of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha which has been declared unlawful and Virendra has been to gaol on two previous occasions in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

### CLOTH MERCHANT SHOT DEAD.

:o:

Dastardly Outrage In Benares

BENARES, Feb. 11.

Mohammed Jan Khan Agha, a dealer in foreign cloth, was shot at last night, while on his way home and succumbed to the injuries this morning. It is alleged that Mr. Agha in his dying declaration mentioned the name of one of the local Congress volunteers as his assailant. The police have arrested the Captain of the local Congress volunteers. There has been continuous picketing of the late Mr. Agha's shop and fifteen volunteers including four ladies were arrested while picketing his shop yesterday.—A. P.

## WALK-OUT IN REICHSTAG.

:o:

### Sequel To New Standing Orders.

"MUZZLING THE OPPOSITION."

LONDON, February 10.

Berlin.—Following the alteration of the Standing Orders of the Reichstag which will render possible the prosecution of about hundred and fifty Nazi and Communist deputies for slander, rioting, etc., all Nazis and members of the German Notional Party walked out of the House as a protest against the "muzzling" of the opposition by "Illegal" methods. The Vice-President of the Reichstag who is national socialist, has resigned.—Reuter.

### BRITISH POLICY IN EAST AFRICA

:o:

German Minister's Complaint.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag during the debate on Foreign Office Estimates, Curtius outlined Government's foreign policy and alluded to the "British endeavours to unite the East African Mandate Territory with the adjacent British Colonies" and said that Germany's future action depended on the outcome of deliberations of the British Parliamentary Special Committee which was examining the proposals for centralization.—Reuter.

### COUNCIL OF STATE IN SESSIONS.

:o:

General Budget To Be Presented On February 28.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The first session of the newly constituted Council of State commenced to-day with Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President, in the Chair. 47 new members were sworn in. 13 of them were officials and the rest non-officials, both elected and nominated.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The President read messages from the Viceroy nominating for the panel of chairmen including Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Ramsarandas and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and fixing the 17th instant for presentation of the Railway Budget and the 20th instant if it is not a public holiday for general discussion on it.

GENERAL BUDGET.

February 28 has been fixed for presentation of general budget and 7th March for general discussion thereon.

The President announced that the following members will constitute a committee on petitions.—Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Shivdev Singh Uberoi, Mr. G. A. Natesan and Sir Akbar Khan.

The President, in view of the fact that to-day is a public holiday and there was another function in the afternoon and the list of questions was long, ordered that the questions be answered to-morrow.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith referred in feeling terms to the deaths of Sir Ebrahim Jaffer and Rai Bahadur D. Luxmi Narayan, and obtained permission of the House to convey to members of the bereaved families its sincere condolences.

On the motion of Sir Frank Noyce, the House agreed to elect two Muslim members for Haj Pilgrim Standing Committee.

The Bills passed by the Assembly were laid on the table.

The President before adjourning the House till to-morrow congratulated Sir Akbar Khan, Mr. Woodhead and Mr. P. C. Dutta for honours recently conferred on them.—A. P.

### A NEW CHARKA CLASS IN GOREGAON.

In that unpretentious little wayside village of Goregaon came off a successful function on Sunday morning, when Mr. Topiwalla opened a Charka class. Mr. Mahtre, occupied the chair. The speakers laid stress on the contribution the Charka had to make in the economic reconstruction of India with special reference to village life. A training class for carding is attached and a library also is proposed to be started.

## "MAHATMA HAS LOST HIS RIGHT HAND"

### Bombay Women's Meeting's Touching References To Motilalji

A well attended public meeting of women was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Kachi Dasa Oswal Wadi at Mandvi. Several communities were represented including a good number of Muslim women some of them wearing viels.

Among those present were Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Lady Abbas Ali Beg, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Mrs. Sayani and others. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi presided.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta moved a resolution expressing the deep sorrow of the Bombay women at the sad demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru at such a critical juncture in the history of India when his services were needed most.

START IN CHILDHOOD.

Mrs. Tehmina Joshi in seconding the resolution recalled how Pandit Motilalji gave up his life of luxury for the sake of country and said that it was for the mothers to train their children to love their country. She exhorted the audience to boycott foreign goods and to teach their children from their very childhood to use Swadeshi articles.

LOST HIS RIGHT HAND.

Maulvi Mohlyooddin Kasuri declared that Panditji's death would be mourned by Indians for generations to come. Mahatma Gandhi was the most grief-stricken man to-day because in Panditji he had lost his right hand.

The speaker exhorted the women to stand shoulder to shoulder with their men in the country's fight because he felt that it was not possible to get Swaraj without the help of women. He strongly appealed to them to make it a point to use Swadeshi cloth only.

Mrs. Sayani reminded the audience that Panditji's last wish was to refuse payment of the sum of Rs. 30,000 due from him as income-tax and to go and stay in an humble cottage when his palatial residence was confiscated. She feelingly appealed to the audience to use only Swadeshi articles and boycott all foreign cloth. She thought that would be the only fitting memorial to the late Panditji.

The resolution was passed the whole audience standing in silence for a couple of minutes.

### Tribute To Earl Willingdon.

:o:

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Speaking at the Canada Club dinner to welcome High Commissioner Ferguson, Mr. J. H. Thomas paid a warm tribute to Earl Willingdon and declared that after many years of strenuous public service, Earl Willingdon was legitimately entitled to rest. But at the call of the country, he said that if it was to serve the Empire, his services were at their disposal. (Loud applause.)—Reuter.

*ANTI-CASTE CAMPAIGN.*

ARYA SAMAJISTS HAVE NO CASTE.

A communication was sent to the Census Commissioner by the President, All India Aryan League, informing him that in as much as according to the Vedic principles the Hindus on entering the fold of the Arya Samaj lose their caste by birth notwithstanding the fact that in view of the caste system involved they are born in the various castes prevalant among them, the caste of such persons—who get themselves enumerated as 'Aryas' or 'Arya Samajists' should not be registered, to which the following reply has been received:

"With reference to the copy of resolution No. 9 of November, the 23rd, forwarded to me with your No. 1862, dated the 20th December 1930, I have the honour to say that the Superintendents of Census Operations have been already instructed that the Arya Samajists who object to their Caste being recorded, should not be pressed to return their Caste."

*NO CASTE CAMPAIGN.*

MR. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY M. L. A., JOINS.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has recently addressed the following communication to the Secretary, Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore:—

"It will certainly give me very great pleasure to associate myself in the campaign to omit the mention of caste in the coming census. You may certainly add my name in any committee that is taking action in this matter."

### Condolence Meeting At Wardha

:o:

(From Our Correspondent).

WARDHA, Feb. 8.

At a mass meeting held in Gandhi Chowk last night to mourn the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru under the Presidentship of Sjt. Vinobaji Bhave,

### FOREIGN CLOTH STOCK TO BE SEALED

:o:

Sjt. Manilal Kothari's Negotiations Succeed

(From A Correspondent.)

JORAVARNAGAR, Feb. 8.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Gujerat Postmen Union held this morning at Joravarnagar under the presidentship of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, resolutions were passed urging the Director-General, India and Postmaster-General Bombay to give prompt and sympathetic attention to the demands submitted by the union on 16th December 1930 regarding (1) revision of scale pay, house-rent (2) proper relief arrangements for casual leave (3) suitable cotton and warm clothing to village postmen Branch Office postmen, sub-office packets and runners (4) stopping of deductions of house-rent when members are on leave (5) asking for increase in the strength of the postmen of Ahmedabad and mofussil head and sub-offices.

These demands were submitted to the authorities in October 1930 and since nothing was heard so far the committee was of opinion that demand should be promptly dealt with and contentment in service ensured by the authorities. The Committee decided open a branch at Wadhwan Civil Station and appointed a District organiser for Meashna Sub-division.

FOREIGN CLOTH TO BE SEALED.

As a result of negotiations between Sjt. Manilal Kothari and merchants of Wadhwan Civil Station, a settlement has been reached to-day according to which the merchants have agreed not to import foreign cloth, till the resolution of the Congress is in force and not to sell their present stock till 31st May 1931. Sealing begins from to-day. The Porbander batch of picketers under Mr. Masambhai is staying here and they did very useful work yesterday in Wadhwan Civil Station.

KARNATAKA HONOURS PANDIT MOTILAL

:o:

DHARWAR, Feb. 9.

Messrs. Subraya Chandraghatti V. T. Naik and Shanmukham three prominent Congress workers of Siddapur in the Karwar District have been sentenced, the first to six months for census boycott, and the last two to six and two months respectively for forest Satyagraha.

A two days hartal was observed at Sirsi in honour Pandit Motilal. Meetings and processions in honour of the illustrious departed patriot have been held in almost all important towns and villages of Karnataka and resolutions expressing deep sorrow and loss at the death of the Pandit especially at this critical hour in the history of the Motherland passed everywhere.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.